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DEPENDABLE

TREES *and* PLANTS

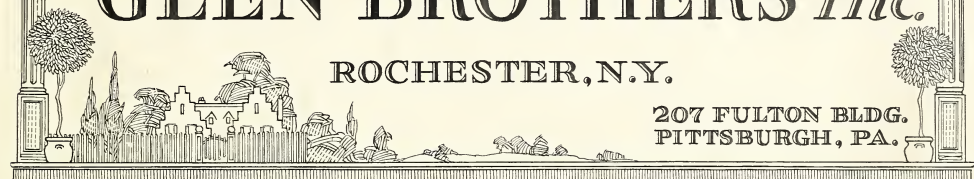
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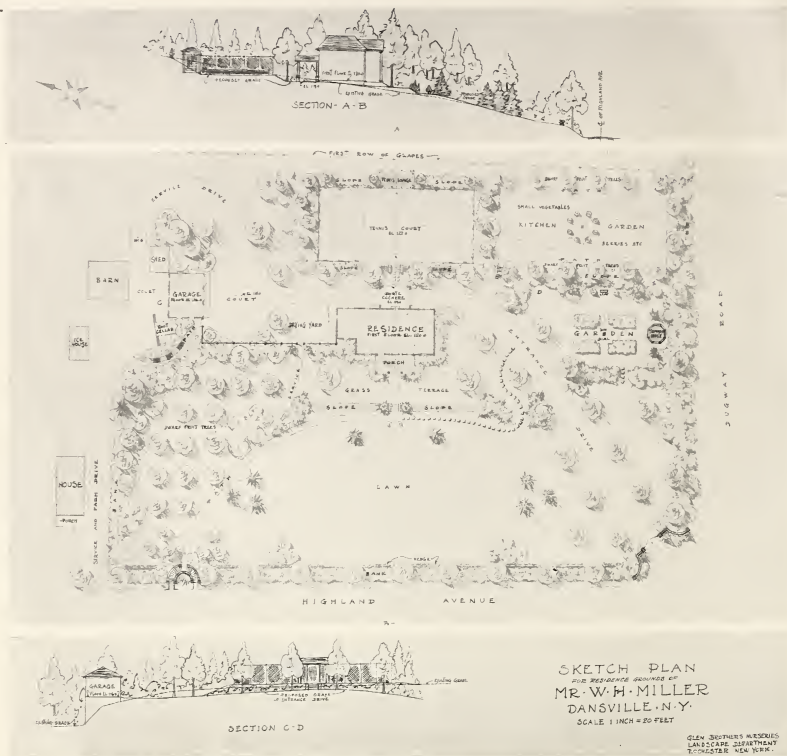
GLEN BROTHERS *Inc.*

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

207 FULTON BLDG.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REC.
★ FEB 20 1923 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture





Landscape Service: Plans and Planting by Glenwood Nursery

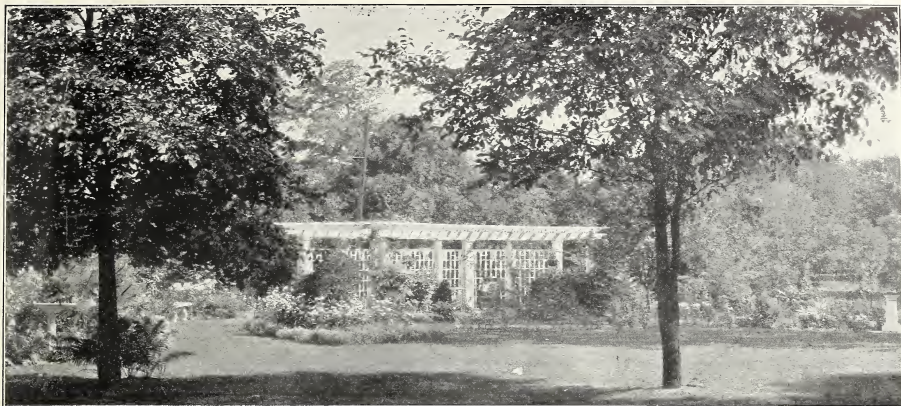


As it looked May, 1922



And as it looked August, 1922

Home of J. S. Mack, McKeesport, Pa., showing the change effected by Glenwood Nursery Landscape Service, in three months



Garden on the estate of John McCune, Jr., Esq., Grove City, Penna. This garden and pergola designed, the planting material and garden furniture supplied, and the actual planting supervised by us. The work was executed in the Spring of 1922. Photograph taken August, 1922.

Making the Picture Beautiful

EVERY house that is a home is set in some surroundings of trees and flowers. Every home, then, is a picture. It may be a very beautiful picture even though a cottage, or it may be an unattractive picture, even though a palace; but it is always a picture. The landscape architect, when he plans the planting of a garden or the laying out of more extensive grounds, is really planning a picture. And with this difference: When the painter mixes his colors and puts them on his canvas, the finished picture is before him. But in creating the landscape picture, the result is not seen at once although the promise of it can be found in quick transformations like that shown in the pictures opposite. Those who make gardens and landscapes have to look ahead because they use materials that require time to grow and develop to take their proper places in the picture. That planning requires a knowledge of trees and plants: the growth habit of varieties, their shape and size at maturity, the shaded or exposed position required for each, the season of blooming,—all points to be considered to get ultimate—not immediate—results. It is like a painter using colors that will change in a year. He would have to consider the later effect; so does the landscape architect.

We place at your disposal a Complete Landscape Service

After years of close personal contact with our customers, we come more and more to feel that here is our opportunity to help you. Primarily we are nurserymen, and are interested in the distribution of trees and plants of all kinds; but, for the convenience and assistance of our customers, we now maintain a service department, and if you have just built a new house or are planning the rearrangement of your grounds, or wish an effective grouping on any part of your grounds, you should get in touch with this department, for it includes one of the foremost landscape architects in the country as well as orchard and planting experts. Through it we can undertake the planning, the arrangement, and the actual planting itself, without trouble or worry on your part, of any site whatever, be it an estate or a modest home.

Let our Landscape Department solve your planting problems for you. The money that you would otherwise have to give to a landscape architect may then be devoted entirely to the purchase of the finest kind of growing ornamentals without any part of it being diverted as architect's fees.

Let us get in touch with you today. We are anxious to come and talk it over with you, not through a salesman, as we do not employ them, but some member of the firm personally. We have found this to be the only way to most effectively cooperate with our customers.

Write us and we will arrange an appointment to suit your convenience. Once the outline of the work is agreed on, we will do the rest.

GLEN BROTHERS, INC.

Landscape Department

Rochester, New York



At the nursery we have young trees producing nuts like these

Soil—A moderate lime content is a desirable feature of any soil upon which the Walnut is to be planted for commercial purposes. Soil that is held to be good for orchard and garden crops may be considered suitable for Walnut trees, provided it is sufficiently deep, well-drained as to air and water, and of an elevation sufficient to escape the early and late frosts. Walnut trees may be grown, however, about one's home in soil too poor to be planted to a commercial orchard. Such trees may be thrifty and relatively productive, but they would scarcely be regarded as a commercial success.

Planting—When planting use four or five pounds of bone meal to each tree, mixed with the soil about the roots. Mulch the trees annually in autumn, with old stable manure, grass or leaves, thereby conserving the moisture.

Cultivation—Harrow or disc the ground and smooth it down about three times in a season when the trees are small, and hoe about the little trees as often as necessary to kill the weeds and to keep the ground from baking near the trees. Never permit the tree to become "sod-choked" nor allow life sapping sprouts to grow at the base, unless one is desired to take the place of an injured tree.

Hardiness—Our trees grown under severe climatic conditions have proved their hardiness in localities where Peach and Sweet Cherries succeed. In fact, the winter of 1917-1918 was extremely severe, but

Nuts for Food and Profit

English Walnut. (*Juglans Regia*). The English or Persian Walnut was brought to America in the early Colonial days, and spasmodic efforts were made to grow it as successfully here as was being done in southern Europe and Asia. Varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions here existing were not to be had then. In later years, the horticultural development of California naturally included the cultivation of this nut and the propagation of new and harder varieties. In the past few years, this development of hardy varieties has extended to colder parts of the United States and in and about Rochester, New York, are growing English Walnut trees that are withstanding temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero without winter-killing. It is now considered reasonable to expect these acclimated trees to thrive wherever peaches succeed.

without protection, not a tree of many thousands, growing in our nurseries at Fairport, N. Y. was lost, notwithstanding Peaches and some other varieties of fruit trees suffered, nor were our bearing trees injured in the slightest degree. It's a logical conclusion therefore, that one need have no hesitation in planting our trees extensively.

English Walnut Grafted on Black Walnut.

There are a number of advantages to be gained by grafting the English Walnut on the Black Walnut. The tree thus produced is said to be healthier and stronger, growing rapidly, and it will, in all probability, bear earlier than will a seedling tree. An additional point of value exists in the knowledge that in the case of a grafted tree one may be reasonably certain as to what the tree and fruit characteristics will be.

One of the reasons given by authorities on nut culture for the absence of commercial orchards of English Walnuts in the East has been that the grafting of this tree was attended with too many difficulties to warrant making the trial on an extensive scale.

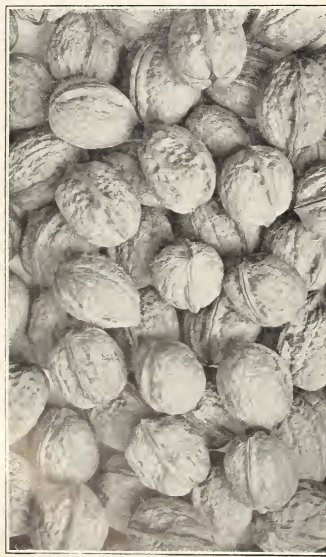
Grafting methods, however, have gradually been perfected, and we are offering trees that have been carefully grown and of proved hardiness.

It must not be assumed that there is no fluctuation in grafted trees, as grafted walnut orchards will probably vary to about the same extent that the apple, pear and plum will vary.

Franquette (Vrooman)—Regarded as the best of all the Walnuts both in quality and productiveness—nut medium to large; thin shell; large, plump kernel of delicious quality.

Mayette. Comes into bloom late, thus escaping the spring frosts. Nut is of highest quality, sweet and rich in flavor. A most desirable variety to plant.

Prices: 2-3 ft. \$2.50 each; \$25.00 per doz. 3-4 ft. \$3.00 each; \$30.00 per doz.



Here at Rochester and vicinity hundreds of bushels are produced each season

You will be interested to know that at the Washington Fair just held at Puyallup, my exhibit of English Walnuts secured first prize.

Without minimizing the value of our method of treatment and our excellent soil, it is obvious that had we not started with clean, pure type stock, such as that secured from you, we could never have been so successful.

(Signed) DAVID WHITCOMB.

Glen Bros., Inc.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—

ONE YEAR LATER

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19, 1921

I am glad to be able to report that at the Western Washington Fair, held at Puyallup, I again won first prize on my exhibit of English Walnuts, raised on trees purchased from you.

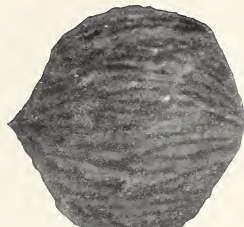
(Signed) DAVID WHITCOMB.

English Walnut Seedlings. It is a matter worthy of careful consideration that a large percentage of the commercial English Walnut orchards in this country are of seedling trees. With reference to English Walnut trees growing about Rochester, N. Y., we quote the following statement of a high authority on nut culture: "The trees are there. I urged the local committee . . . to locate every tree they could so that we might visit them all, but it was soon found that if we were to do this we should have to live at Rochester! . . . It was not unusual to see Walnut trees in the yards of the houses that we passed. Most of the trees were large, thrifty and busy."

At the Annual Convention of the Western Walnut Association, Charles Trunk, a successful commercial grower of English Walnuts, spoke as follows: "I would like to say to prospective Walnut-growers that, if it should prove in later years that grafted Walnuts are better than seedling Walnut trees, it is easy to top-graft seedlings; but, if it should prove otherwise, you can never make the grafted tree into a seedling, which, in our opinion, is preferable in this locality."



Seedling English Walnut



Black Walnut



Hickory



Filbert

C. I. Lewis, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Oregon Agricultural College "The statement is often made that the seedling orchards are worthless. This statement is altogether too strong. There is no question, in my mind, that some of the seedling orchards that have the right type of seedlings will prove to be very attractive investments."

Our seedling trees are grown from selected nuts grown in this vicinity.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices: 2-3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.50	125.00
4-5 ft.	2.50	20.00	200.00
5-6 ft.	5.00	40.00	350.00

Extra-large English Walnut Trees. Superb for lawns and drive ways. For those of our customers who wish to get the earliest possible results, both in bearing, age, and appearance, we offer a few specimen trees. 6-8 ft., \$10 each, \$100 per doz.

American Black Walnut. "The Black Walnut is one of America's most useful nut bearing trees. It is also one of the most widely distributed species, being found either native or planted from Middle New England to Northern Florida and from Montana to Texas.

"There is a popular prejudice that the Black Walnut is a slow grower, but the fact is that in fertile, loamy soils underlaid with firm but not overly hard clay subsoils, moist yet well drained, it is one of the most rapid growing of America's more valuable forest trees. It should never be planted in coarse, gravelly, stiff heavy clay, or thin sandy soils. Preferably it should have only the most fertile soils."—*American Forestry*.

Black Walnut, which in the latter part of the nineteenth century was displaced by oak as a favorite cabinet wood, has returned to popularity. This beautiful wood, with its wonderful figured effects, is especially adapted to the dignified designs used in the lighter and more attractive finishes now in common use.

For roadside planting and for reforestation, we have extensive plantings of these valuable trees to offer at the following prices: 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$90 per 100; extra-large trees, 8-10 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100.

Stabler Black Walnut. Varieties of Black Walnuts rank in value in proportion to the ease with which the nut is cracked and the percentage of whole half-kernels that can be extracted. Under that rating the Stabler Grafted Black Walnut stands among the finest known up to the present time. The Stabler originated in Howard County, Md., and specimens of the nuts were sent to the leading nut specialists of the United States, some of whom pronounced it to be the best cracking Black Walnut yet discovered, yielding 50 to 70 per cent whole halves, and averaging 40 to 45 per cent kernel. The symmetrical shape of grafted trees of this variety, and its beautiful willow-like foliage give it a striking appearance in fields, yards, or along driveways.

Plant largely of the Stabler; it will bring returns in pleasure and profit out of all proportion to the original investment. Grafted trees: 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Japanese Walnut "offers possibilities for landowners who are seeking to plant nut trees for shade or other purposes, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." It is nearly as hardy as the Black Walnut and is by no means uncommon in Northern and Eastern states, where it is especially appropriate for farm and door-yard planting. For the present, seedling trees will have to be relied upon almost entirely, as very few budded or grafted trees are available.

The Japanese is a dwarfish species, with dull green rough leaflets, often as many as 15 or 17 to the leaf and bears nuts in racemes of a dozen or more.

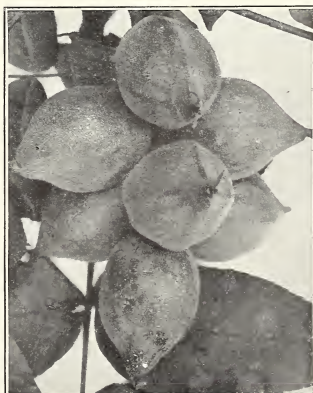
The shells are thinner than those of the Black Walnut but thicker than those of the Persian Walnuts."

3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$90 per 100; 6-7 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

TREES ARE DOING FINELY. Mr. Charles G. Karl-ling, of West Eaton, N. Y., recently sent us a large order for fruit trees and bushes, and, at the close of his letter he makes the following gratifying statement: "My English Walnut trees are doing finely. Every one of the twenty trees has made a fine growth. Surely they have! We make it a point to have our trees and plants in such condition when they leave our Nursery that they will stand the shock of transplanting successfully and bring pleasure and profit to their purchasers."



In Howard County, Maryland, grows this parent tree of the Stabler Black Walnut—recognized as the best cracking Walnut yet discovered. Plant some of these trees as an investment. It will be a safe one.



Butternuts are good even in the wild state, but the rich, sweet, delicately flavored kernels of the cultivated varieties have a ready sale on all markets.



Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). One of our finest native nut trees, growing occasionally to a height of 100 feet and spreading in proportion. The wood is much valued because of the beautiful finish possible in cabinetwork. The large, elongated nuts are rich, sweet, and of delicate flavor; very nutritious. The size of the nuts can be increased by cultivation. As the present supply of cultivated Butternuts is insufficient to satisfy the demand of a single city market, there are large profits in store for planters who will exert themselves to supply this demand. The trees bear when young, and after they come into full bearing will bring large returns on the original investment. Plant largely of Butternuts. For hardiness, disease-resistance, and general all-round desirable characteristics, the Butternut has few superiors. Prices, 5-7 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100. Extra large specimen trees 8-10 ft., \$3.00 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100.

American Beech. Among native American trees is one which should have greater recognition in its usage as a beautiful shade and ornamental tree. It is highly valued as a park and landscape tree because of its beautiful foliage and striking color of the bark.

The tree is tall and symmetrical with round head and drooping branches. The bark is smooth and a very light gray in color. All year round the Beech is of excellent landscape value. In the spring the young tender foliage is a delicate silky green tinted with pink and rose, reminding one of beautiful flowers. The flowers of the tree are themselves attractive in graceful drooping heads. Then too the edible nuts will make them still more interesting to the home folks.

So far as is known the Beech has no insect enemies or diseases of any kind and for that reason more home owners should be interested in placing them in their plantations.

Prices, 4-5 ft. \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Filbert (*Corylus*). This is probably the least appreciated of all nut trees in the East, notwithstanding its great commercial value in Europe and in our own Northwest. However, an increasing demand for the rich-flavored nuts, together with a gradually acquired understanding of the tree's cultural needs, is rapidly bringing the Filbert to the fore in the estimation of planters.

Trees grown at our Nurseries are withstanding temperatures of 15 degrees below zero without winterkilling, which should be sufficient warranty of their hardiness throughout the eastern and northeastern sections to call for extensive plantings. Moderately rich, well-drained soil is required, and pruning is essential if grown in tree form, although abundant crops of nuts are borne if permitted to grow naturally—in the form of a many-stemmed bush. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, which condition is indicated by a browning of the husk.

Purple-leaved. One of the best of the American varieties; exceedingly ornamental, and bearing large, thin-shelled nuts of delicious quality. The leaves and husk are of a deep purple color, which is retained until frost, forming a beautiful contrast with green-leaved shrubs. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Hazelnut (American Filbert). Another of the American varieties that ranks high as an ornamental and bears large quantities of sweet-flavored nuts. Should be more widely planted for both reasons. 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; \$50 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.

Almond (*Prunus communis*). An edible nut in cultivation from time immemorial. The flowers, coming in early spring, resemble those of the peach, and a tree in blossom is a handsome feature of the landscape.

Hard Shell. Hardy wherever peaches grow; easily grown; tree very showy when in bloom; kernels of nuts large, plump, and sweet. 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Kentish Cob. (English Filbert). Tree is productive of large oblong nuts; kernel plump and of rich flavor; excellent keeper. Husk smooth, longer than nut, but slightly cut in margins. Layered plants, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$150 per 100.

Cosford (Paper-Shell). A highly prized European variety that has won favor wherever grown for its thin shelled, oblong nut containing a plump kernel of the richest flavor. Trees are very productive. Layered plants, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Chestnut (*Castanea*). Hardy ornamental trees with pleasing foliage and attractive flowers. In addition to their ornamental qualities, all of the species are more or less valuable for their edible nuts. They grow best in well-drained soils with sunny exposures.

American Sweet. An excellent tree for shade, ornament, and timber, this familiar specimen from our northern forests furnishes great quantities of sweet-kernelled nuts that are eagerly sought after the early autumn frosts have opened the ripened burs. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Paragon. The largest and sweetest of all the large Chestnuts. A rapid growing tree of beautiful proportions. Bears in the nursery rows. Prof. Bracket, United States Pomologist, Washington, D. C., speaks of Sober Paragon as follows: "The Sober Paragon comes the nearest in quality to the native Chestnut of any of the cultivated varieties that I have examined. It is



Europe has known and appreciated the Filbert for a long time, and it is only coming into high favor with American planters owing to an ever-increasing demand on the markets for the plump, thin-shelled, delicious nuts that have an unusually rich flavor.

Hickory (*Carya*). The Hickories are among the most beautiful and useful trees of the American forest, and are all very ornamental park trees, with a straight, sometimes high and slender trunk and a large, graceful, pyramidal or oblong head of generally light green foliage, turning from yellow to orange or orange-brown in fall.

As the Hickories are slow-growing trees, they should not be planted on other than fertile soil. A deep, rich loam, either of sandy or clayey nature, is to be sought so that the long tap-root will find a sufficient supply of nourishment available.

Shagbark (*Carya ovata*). In flavor and quality of kernel the Shagbark is esteemed by most Americans as the choicest of native nuts, though in those respects the Shellbark is but little inferior to it. The thinner shell and larger proportion of kernel have given the former precedence over the latter in most cultural efforts. Because of the lack of fibrous roots and the formation of the long tap-root, we recommend the planting of small trees. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

of large size, fine appearance and excellent flavor." Grafted trees, 3-5 ft., \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz.

Spanish. Beautiful specimen for the lawn. Tree handsome, round-headed, producing large nuts in great quantities, while not so sweet as the native American variety, readily sell for good prices. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*). A splendid ornamental, having abundant catkins of bright yellow or white flowers, followed by burs inclosing delicious nuts one-third the size of chestnuts. Suitable in the border and on dry and rocky slopes. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.



Nuts such as these retail at 25c per pound.



Fruits for Home and Market

Apples. Growing the Apple is a profitable commercial proposition, holding out to planters the possibility of an income from this source about four times as great as could be derived from a similar acreage devoted to ordinary farm crops. Areas planted to Apple trees may be intercropped with grains or small-fruits while the trees are coming to bearing age, so that it is possible to have some income from such a plantation each year. The varieties we offer have been selected for their sterling worth, productiveness, disease-resistance, flavor, time of ripening, and for other special reasons mentioned in the various descriptions.

The home garden that has the necessary space available is not complete without one or more Apple trees. The healthfulness of this fruit is proverbial, and surely is more pleasurable to buy an Apple tree than it is to pay a doctor's bill.

Strong, selected, 2-year-old trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium size; bright straw color; fine, rather acid flavor; good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson; juicy, rich, acid; productive. August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size; pale yellow; pleasantly acid, good. July and August.

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin. Large; rich yellow when ripe; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; strong grower and long-lived. September.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium size; bright red deepening to almost purplish black in highly colored specimens; flesh white, juicy, aromatic; heavy yielder. October.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow overlaid with red; flesh firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; productive. September to November.

Maiden Blush. Medium size; yellow with red cheek; very juicy, subacid; reliable cropper. September to December.

Oldenburg. Rather large; light red streaks on yellow ground; tender and juicy; very hardy. Handsome appearance and good cooking qualities are two points in favor of this variety. Early autumn.

Twenty-Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large; yellow splashed with red; quality good, especially for cooking, heavy yielder. Late September to early winter.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Beauty. Large, handsome; deep red; flesh tender, yet firm; very productive. December to May.

Baldwin. Large; deep red; crisp and juicy; vigorous grower; heavy bearer. November to March.

Banana. Large and showy; yellow pinkish red blush; flesh tender and exceedingly aromatic fairly heavy bearer. November to February.

Delicious. A relatively new Apple, ranking high as a variety for commercial or home orchards. Large; brilliant dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp, melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; splendid keeper and shipper; tree bears heavy crops annually; a profitable sort to grow. November to February.

McIntosh. Large; deep red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, and agreeably aromatic; reliable cropper. Deserves the best we can say. October to December.

Grimes Golden. Medium size; golden yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, subacid, aromatic; good bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Northern Spy. Large; bright red, spread with delicate bloom; flesh tender, rich, delicious; bears well. November to March.

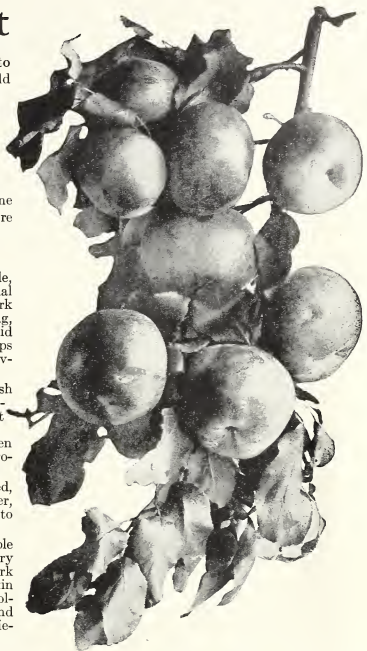
Opalescent. The handsomest Apple ever put on the market. Large to very large; light red shading to very dark crimson, with many yellow dots; skin smooth and susceptible to very high polish; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good; productive. One of the best varieties we have. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; flesh tender, rich, subacid; bears regularly and profusely. December to April.

Stayman Winesap. Medium size; yellow ground covered with red; flesh fine, crisp, and high-flavored; reliable and heavy cropper. November to April.

Tompkins King. Large; red; flesh crisp, aromatic, juicy, subacid; bears abundant annual crops. November to March.

Wagener. Medium to rather large; beautiful bright red; flesh firm, subacid, well-flavored; annually productive. December to May.



Wheatley. Medium to large; deep red, juicy. October to January.

Westfield Seek-No-Further. Medium size; yellow, striped with red. October to late winter.

Wolf River. Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a mild subacid flavor; good cropper. September to December.

Crab Apples

\$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy; excellent for culinary use.

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson fruit, hanging in clusters.

Whitney. Large; glossy green splashed with carmine; pleasant flavor; hardy and productive.



A Few Super Size Fruit Trees and Young Evergreens at Glenwood Nursery



Dwarf trees frequently bear first season planted, as this one did.

Dwarf Apples. There are pleasant surprises in store for the planter who sets out dwarf Apple trees. They have the advantage of growing low, fruiting early, may be planted as close as 6 feet apart each way, and bear almost unbelievable loads of the largest and handsomest Apples. They begin bearing almost immediately and produce good crops thereafter.

Any of the following varieties, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Baldwin	King	Rhode Island Gr'ing
Bismarck	McIntosh	Rome Beauty
Delicious	Northern Spy	Wealthy
Fameuse	Oldenburgh	Winesap
Gravenstein	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transp't

Peaches. With the introduction of hardy varieties and the adaptation of cultural requirements to local conditions, the Peach has gradually extended its range throughout the United States and Canada, the United States alone, is producing over 64,000,000 bushels of this fruit in a single year. The varieties in the following list comprise what we believe to be the best in Peaches. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August. The trees are all shipped with one-year tops and two-year roots. The price will vary according to the season and variety. Plant 16 to 15 feet apart.

Strong, selected trees, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Except as otherwise noted.

Carman. Large; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and pleasantly flavored; tree remarkably hardy. August.

Crosby. Has stood 22 degrees below zero without injury to tree or fruit-buds. Orange-yellow, blushed with dull red, splashed with darker red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, pleasantly flavored. An ideal home sort.

Early Crawford. Large to very large; golden yellow, blushed with dark red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, highly and pleasantly flavored; tree large and vigorous. Early September.

Elberta. The great market Peach. Large, handsome; orange-yellow, nearly overspread with red, much mottled; flesh yellow, firm but tender, mildly subacid.

Fitzgerald. Very large; golden yellow, overspread with dull red blush, mottlings of deeper red; flesh yellow, rather firm, tender, sweet, mildly subacid; tree hardy and bears early. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

J. H. Hale. Very large; rich golden yellow, with carmine blush; flesh firm but of delicate texture, dripping with rich, sweet juice. Very hardy and stands shipping better than any other variety.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow or greenish yellow, blushed with red, splashed with darker red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, richly flavored; tree large and vigorous.

Marion Hayward. *New.* Often called the perfect Peach. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy. Resplendent color, yellow flesh; irreplaceable quality. Freestone. Ripens August 20 to September 10. Awarded first premium by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, as being of the finest color and flavor

and largest in size of any Peach exhibited. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Rochester. Very large; orange-yellow, blushed with deep dark red, mottled; flesh yellow, stained with red near the pit, very juicy, melting, highly flavored; freestone; tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, productive. Middle of August. \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Extra size, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.



Rochester is the earliest yellow free stone known and often bears first season planted.

Pears. Excellent fruit for eating out of hand or for canning purposes. Varieties are now available that make possible Pears in good eating condition from August until early spring. Particularly responsive to good cultivation and care, the Pear proves a profitable crop when so favored. It is indispensable in the home-garden. The fruit should be gathered ten days to two weeks before fully ripe and kept in a dark place until matured. When the trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned.

Strong, selected trees, unless otherwise noted. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large; waxy yellow with red blush; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; bears early and abundantly.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich.

Autumn Pears

Angouleme. Large; greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh yellowish white, melting, buttery, juicy; a good bearer.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large, handsome; greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek on

the exposed side; flesh fine-grained, buttery, melting, with a rich, vinous, excellent flavor; tree hardy and very productive.

Flemish Beauty. Large, surface slightly rough; greenish yellow and brown, flesh juicy, melting, very rich and sweet; tree hardy, producing good crops annually.

Kieffer. Large, very handsome; rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety; flesh white, buttery and juicy—sometimes palatable, though always excellent when canned.

Seckel. Small, but handsome and delicious; yellowish russet with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting; tree makes somewhat slow but stout and erect growth.

Dwarf Pears. As certain varieties of Pears do not give entire satisfaction when grown as dwarfs, we offer a special list of those most suitable. The growers who have had experience with Dwarf Pear trees of the varieties listed below are enthusiastic over their merits. The Angouleme is decidedly the best of all.

Prices, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Angouleme
Kieffer
Bartlett

Clapp's Favorite
Kieffer
Seckel

The well-known Anjou Pear is hard to beat when it is a question of quality or size. The tree is extremely hardy and bears its handsome, luscious fruit in great abundance. Makes a fine dwarf sort.



Plums. Beautiful dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; equally fine for cooking and for canning. For home use the fruit should be allowed to ripen on the tree, but for shipment to distant markets it must be gathered a few days earlier. All the varieties in the following list are hardy and vigorous in severe climates.

Strong, selected trees, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly subacid; tree vigorous and productive.

German Prune. Large, oval; dark purple; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; tree moderately vigorous. Popular variety for drying and preserving.

Green Gage. Rather small but highly esteemed; yellowish green with reddish brown dots; flesh melting, juicy, and unequalled in flavor.

Lombard. Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant; tree hardy and very prolific.

Shipper's Pride. Large; dark purple; flesh firm and sweet. An excellent variety for shipping and for canning.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson). Medium size; blue; flesh juicy, tender, sweet; reliable grower. Fine for preserving.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage). Large, oval; golden yellow, slightly clouded; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, melting.

Japanese Plums

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm; tree vigorous.

Cherries. A money-making crop for the progressive farmer, as the trees require but little attention, are thrifty, vigorous, and prolific bearers. There are two principal classes of Cherries: (1) Hearts and Bigarreus and (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart-shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large a size, and the fruit is usually sour.

October Purple. Large, round; purple; deep and keeps well; tree reliably productive. Good quality; tree strong grower and productive.

Red June. Professor Bailey says, "By all odds the best Japanese Plum." Large; brilliant red; flesh delightfully subacid; ripens

Wickson. Very large; glowing crimson with white bloom; flesh thick, sugary and delicious; tree bears unusually heavy crops. Splendid market variety.

Strong, selected, 2-year-old trees, \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

Hearts and Bigarreus (Sweet)

Bing. Very large; dark brown, almost black; flesh firm, rich, and delicious. Considered one of the most profitable sorts.

Dikeman. Large; black; flesh meaty and solid. Ripens two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, giving it value as a commercial variety. Always brings high prices.

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow, shaded and mottled with light red; nearly sweet, rich, excellent; tree often overbears, which calls for timely thinning. An excellent variety.

Lambert. Very large; dark purplish red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe; flesh firm, solid, rich, and juicy; tree hardy, strong grower, enormous bearer, makes a fine appearance and sells well in the markets.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted and shaded with deep red; flesh firm and of fine flavor.

Schmidt. Large; deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well-flavored; bears abundantly.

Spanish. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, with a fine rich flavor.

Tartarian. Very large; black; tender. One of the most popular varieties.

Dukes and Morellos (Sour)

Early Richmond. (Richmond). Medium size; red; flesh very juicy, acid, moderately rich; tree very productive. A splendid variety for cooking.

Montmorency. Large; bright, clear, shining red; flesh solid, juicy, rich, acid; tree early, annual, prolific, and very hardy. Finest acid Cherry grown.

Apriots. Ripe fruit can be had a month or two earlier than the best early peaches, and, granted suitable soil and location, the Apriots is practically as hardy.

Prices, \$1.25 each, \$12.00 per doz.



Cherries are among the first tree fruits to ripen, juicy, sweet, delicious



A field of imported fruit seedlings at Glenwood Nursery, budded summer 1922—No expense is spared here to produce the finest trees grown



A few thousand one year old Grape Plants at "Glenwood." Notice the distance between rows—we give each individual plant plenty of room to develop a good root system, for your benefit we grow them another year, result strong well rooted, two year old plants

Grapes. With the almost general adoption of cold-storage methods for keeping Grapes, the season in which this delicious fruit is available for eating has been so prolonged that, lacking a few months, it practically circles the year. With its capacity for early bearing, the Grape combines such desirable qualities as hardiness, rapid growth, generous shade, and abundant crops. With the exercise of a little foresight, it may be made to serve a distinct purpose in an ornamental planting scheme—over a trellis, along a wall, or trained to cover a pergola.

Soil of moderate fertility is considered most suitable for the Grape, heavily enriched land usually producing a rampant growth of canes and leaves at the expense of the fruit. Good drainage is an essential, and a warm, sunny exposure desirable, while a regular and thorough cultivation of the soil has a distinct bearing on the quality and quantity of the fruit.

The highest type of product is obtained when the above conditions are met and the fruit is bagged as soon as the bunches are formed. The extra labor involved in this preventive measure against intrusive insects and diseases is fully repaid in excellence of ripened product.

Strong selected vines, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Black Grapes

Campbell (Campbell's Early). Bunches thickly set with handsome, large, round berries with a light purple bloom; pulp tender, rich, and sweet; vine healthy, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bearer. The fruit ripens very early and keeps in fine condition for weeks.

Concord. Bunches large and compact; berries large, round, almost black, covered with bloom; pulp juicy and sweet; vine very hardy and equally productive. A great favorite in the markets, although too tender for shipping long distances.

McPike. Bunches large and compact, like its parent, Worden; berries very large, black; pulp tender and very juicy. Healthy and hardy.

Moore. Bunches large; berries large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; pulp of good quality; vine notably resistant to disease and very hardy, withstanding temperatures of 20 degrees below zero without injury. Maturing twenty days before Concord makes it a desirable variety for early selling.

Worden. Bunches large, compact, and handsome; berries larger than Concord and superior to that variety in flavor; vine healthy and hardy. A seedling of Concord, ripening a few days earlier.

Red Grapes

Brighton. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries rich wine-red, with purple bloom; pulp tender, almost seedless, juicy, sugary, and rich; vine vigorous grower, prolific and early bearer. A superior variety, ripening about a week earlier than Delaware.

Catawba. Bunches large, loose, shouldered; berries large, of a coppery red color; pulp juicy, sweet, rich, slightly musky; vine productive, but needs warm exposure in the far North. An excellent table and wine Grape.

Catawba-Concord. A cross between the two splendid varieties named, possessing all the merits of the parents and none of their defects. Berry sparkling light red, with abundant bloom; pulp tender, juicy, sweet, luscious; and aromatic. Strong vines. A splendid variety.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, light red; pulp juicy, very sweet, delicious; vine vigorous grower and profuse bearer. A splendid dessert Grape, ripening early.

Jefferson. Bunches large, shouldered; berries bright red, medium to large, pulp tender, sweet, aromatic. Fine keeper and good market Grape.

Lucile. Bunches very large and compact; berries large, rich dark red; pulp sweet and delicious; vine extremely hardy, healthy, and bears tremendous crops. An indispensable variety for the far North, ripening its wood to the tip under a load of fruit of which the Niagara would not ripen one-half. Should be largely planted.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large, berry large, round, flesh tender; juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Wyoming. Bunches compact and handsome; berries twice the size of those of the Delaware, bright red; pulp juicy and sweet; vine hardy and healthy, with thick, leathery foliage. A fine extra-early market Grape.

White Grapes

Diamond. Bunches large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered; berries large, delicate greenish white with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; pulp tender, with few seeds, rich, juicy, and sprightly; vine vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage entirely free from mildew. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Green Mountain (Winchell). Bunches long, compact, shouldered; berries oval, greenish white, pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and rich; vine hardy, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Ripens three weeks earlier than Concord.

McKinley. A large early white grape, as large as the Niagara and productive; strong grower and robust foliage. It is a cross between Niagara and Moore's Early. It was originated near where the Niagara Grape originated. It is fully ten days earlier side by side. Bunches very large and compact, very sweet with no acid around the seeds and no puckery taste in the skin. It is the coming Early Grape for market.

Niagara. Bunches very large, uniform, and compact; berries large, pale yellow, with a thin white bloom; pulp melting, sweet, and delightful; vine strong grower and very hardy. An excellent variety for either home or market-garden. Ripens a little before Concord.



A handsome bunch of Concord grapes—popular and reliable



Strawberries. As a dessert fruit or in preserves, the Strawberry is an assured favorite with the whole family. The market-gardener finds ready sale for his choice berries, and there is an attractive financial aspect to Strawberry-growing. The varieties we offer herewith are all staminate (self-fertilizing), have been thoroughly tested over a wide range, and we have confidence born of experience in their sterling qualities. When plants are received, immerse immediately in water and then bury the roots in fine, moist soil, in a shady place, until ready to set them out.

Price, splendid field grown plants \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Extra-Early Strawberries

Marshall. Large, round, conical; hand-some, dark crimson; flesh firm, rich; strong grower, moderately productive.

Michel (Michel's Early). One of the earliest varieties. Medium size, conical; dull vermilion; flesh of excellent quality; vigorous grower, prolific; very early.

Midsummer Strawberries

Glen Mary. Large to very large, sometimes flattened; beautiful light red; flesh sweet and rich; very productive.

McKinley. Large; of handsome appearance; sweet and of excellent quality; strong grower, healthy, and very productive.

Ryckerman. Large to very large, conical shape; beautiful light red; sweet-flavored, of best quality. Exceptionally fine.

Late Strawberries

Aroma. Very large, irregular, conical; light red; flesh moderately firm and of excellent quality. Very profitable.

Brandywine. Very large, broadly heart-shaped; dark glossy red to the center; flesh firm and finely flavored.

Rough Rider. Very large, round; deep red; flesh delicious.

Raspberries. With the spring-bearing Strawberry season over, the Raspberry ripens just in time to fill what would otherwise be a gap in our summer eating of fresh fruit. In the home it is prized for desserts and jams; on the markets it finds a ready sale at prices that make it a profitable crop; for drying and canning it is much in favor, the Raspberry being one of the very few fruits that retain the original flavor when subjected to these preserving processes.

Good, deep, rich soil is suggested for Raspberries. The hills should not be less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Weed out surplus suckers, for they take the strength away from the bearing plants.

If the location is so much exposed that the plants have a tendency to winterkill, bend them over in autumn on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills, and cover sufficiently to keep them down until spring.

Prices, except as otherwise noted, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Red and Yellow Raspberries

Columbian. Very large, somewhat conical; dark red; rich, juicy, of exceptional quality; seed small; bears large crops.

Very valuable for both table and for canning. Fruiting season from July 12 to August 15.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; deep rich crimson; firm and of excellent quality; vigorous and produces fine crops.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful amber color; firm, delicious; vigorous grower, immensely productive, and hardly enough for extreme northern latitudes.

Herbert. The great commercial Raspberry. Extraordinarily large, oblong, bright red and handsome; very sweet and juicy, with a delicate wild taste all its own; nearly twice as productive as former standard varieties. Its hardiness is unquestioned, growing vigorously and producing heavy crops as far north as Hudson Bay. Strong, two-year-old plants, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Erskine Plant. Everbearing Red Raspberry. Pick berries all through next summer and autumn. The Erskine Plant Ever-

Everbearing Strawberries. At first a mere novelty, the Everbearing race of this fine fruit is rapidly acquiring a place in home-gardens, and the unusual experience of eating fresh berries in autumn may now be enjoyed by all. The plants, producing flowers, green and ripe fruit at the same time, are extremely interesting. The two varieties that we offer have exceptional merit and will prolong your berry-eating season for months. Try some of these plants this year.

Strong, healthy plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000

Progressive. Large and moderately firm; of exquisite flavor, far sweeter than standard varieties; strong grower, with healthy-looking foliage, and a prolific bearer. So hardy that uncovered plants usually come through the winter in good condition. Fruit ready for picking a week before the first early varieties of all the old kinds, continuing until frozen in the fall. Needs rich soil to sustain its wonderful activity.

Superb. Very large and firm; glossy, very attractive, and of the finest flavor. Brings every blossom to maturity and yields as much fruit in autumn as the average springbearing varieties do in May. Will bear continuously from spring until checked by hard freezing.

bearing Red Raspberry is a seedling from the old reliable Cuthbert, discovered on the Westinghouse Estate (Erskine Park) at Lee, Mass., by Mr. Edward Norman. This magnificent estate is in the midst of the beautiful Berkshire Hills, with a temperature in winter of 30 or 40 degrees below zero, so that the hardness of this berry is unquestioned. The estate is surrounded by the summer homes of many wealthy people, and much to the surprise of his neighbor's gardeners and not without a great deal of personal satisfaction, Mr. Norman furnished large, luscious raspberries throughout the fall for various dinner parties. Two-year bearing bushes, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

La France. (New) \$5.00 per doz.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. Largest black Raspberry known; berries glossy, firm, and unsurpassed in quality; perfectly hardy and very productive. A splendid shipper, ripening just before Gregg.

Honeysweet. A distinctive Black Raspberry. Fruits in July, sweet and delicious. Unlike any other Black Raspberry.



An Everbearing Strawberry plant as it appeared in October with red fruit, green fruit and blossoms.



A field of New York State Loganberry plants that have actually produced fruit. This photo taken at Glenwood Nursery, Aug. 1922

It is extremely hardy, bears every year; large size. We regard it as the best Black Raspberry yet introduced. As a dessert berry, in pies, as a canned sauce, as a jam, Honeysweet stands in a class by itself—a Raspberry from tip to root. We offer strong, two-year-old fruiting plants, "Glenwood Grown," at \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, \$125 per 1,000.

Loganberry. Blackberry-Raspberry hybrid. Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, discovered this remarkable fruit. The vine is a strong grower and an enormous bearer; fruit as large as the largest blackberry, of same form; color dark, bright red; flavor is a combination of that of the parents—mild, vinous, very pleasant. Makes an excellent dessert fruit and is unequalled for jams and jellies. Ripens before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. Needs winter protection. Price 50¢ each; \$6.00 per doz.

**Blackberries.**

Much the same conditions called for in successful raspberry-culture are needed for the Blackberry. Being a more rampant grower, however, the rows should be kept 6 to 8 feet apart, with single plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Pruning during the summer will serve to keep the stalks within bounds and add to their productiveness. Thorough shallow cultivation of the land will be more beneficial than much manuring.

Prices unless otherwise noted, strong plants, \$1.50 per doz; \$10 per 100.

Blowers. Extremely large, averaging 1 inch in diameter and 1½ to 1½ inches long; exceedingly sweet, with no perceptible core; wonderfully vigorous, many of the canes reaching 14 feet in length; perfectly hardy. Strong plants, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Early Harvest. Berries rather small, very juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality; canes strong and upright in growth, with few thorns; an enormous bearer.

Morsereau. Extra large; brilliant black, retaining that color; sweet, rich and melting, without core; remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Withstands temperatures of 15 to 25 degrees below zero.

Snyder. Medium size; sweet and melting, with no hard, sour core; extremely hardy and enormously productive; very few thorns. A popular variety where earliness and hardness are important considerations.

Currants and Gooseberries

Fearing the introduction of the White Pine Blister Rust into their forests, a number of states prohibit the purchase of either Currants or Gooseberries from out of State Nurseries, as there is a possibility of their plants becoming affected and spreading the disease. We have therefore, discontinued the sale and shipping of them.



More people would grow asparagus if they only knew how simple it is to grow it—Let us tell you.

Asparagus. Speaking of this delicacy, the Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture says: "To anyone who has even a little land to use for a home-garden, no better advice could be given than to plant in a corner, or at one side of it, fifty or one hundred Asparagus roots for his family, as no other use of that spot, ordinarily, will give more real benefit, enjoyment, and value."

To obtain the choice, early stalks that bring high prices in market, the ground should be rich, warm, and mellow. For quick results, secure two-year-old plants, setting them in the garden in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the row.

Prices, except as noted, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000

Conover. Great deep green shoots of excellent quality, sent up thickly from the crown, make this one of the most desirable varieties.

Giant. Excels in productiveness and earliness; tender and very rich. Succeeds well in all climates.

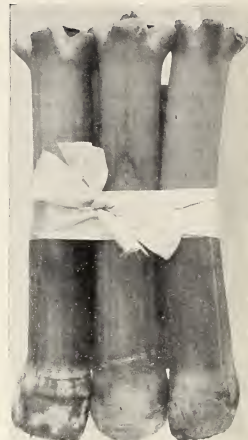
Rhubarb. (Pie Plant) Ten to twenty good plants will furnish enough of this delicious garden vegetable to satisfy the average family. An extra early supply may be obtained by placing barrels over a few of the plants and piling warm horse manure about them.

Champagne. New. Extra-large, beautiful crimson stalks that surpass all other varieties in flavor, tenderness, and size. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early; very large, tender, and delicately flavored stalks. \$2 per doz.

Washington. A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality, and rust-resistance. Strong roots, \$5 for 100, \$40 per 1000.

Burbank's Giant Crimson. Superior in size and quality to any variety we have ever tested. It is an early sort, and has a mild subacid flavor. Largest and best of all for market or home use. Strong roots, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



We Americans all like pies, and Rhubarb pie is one of the earliest "spring pies". With the large, strong roots that we deliver, you can have this delicacy on your table the first season after planting.



One of our fields of Washington Pedigreed asparagus and Burbank Giant Crimson rhubarb, with super-size fruit trees on right and left. Photo taken at Glenwood Nursery, August, 1922



We grow wonderful pines at "Glenwood." Photograph shows some of our Scotch and Austrian pines, four to five feet tall. Every plant a perfect specimen.

Evergreens

A planting that depends entirely upon deciduous trees for ornamental effects is sure to have a bleak appearance during the winter months. The leaves are gone, and bare limbs and trunks do not, for some reason, impart the same impression of life as do trees carrying their green covering throughout the year.

That is one very important reason for planting evergreen trees—they provide living green coloring during an otherwise bleak season, imparting a sense of continuous growth to beholders. They have importance, too, as windbreaks or shelterbelts, as screens for undesirable views, or as a means of insuring privacy.

We are careful to dig all evergreens with a ball of earth, which we wrap with burlap, thus assuring safe shipment. In ordinary seasons, the most favorable times for planting are the latter part of April, or during May, or toward the end of summer. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season is favorable.

Abies (Fir). So nearly are these beautiful, luxuriant evergreens like the spruces that frequently there is difficulty in distinguishing between them. There are certain characteristics, however, that make identification easy. The Fir's branches stand out stiffly horizontal, rather than drooping or ascending; the leaves have a similar horizontal tendency and are thickly crowded along the branches; the cones stand stiffly upright all their days instead of eventually drooping, as do those of the spruce. Certain of the species are invaluable for the formation of windbreaks and so indifferent about soil conditions and low temperatures that they are wisely chosen where adaptability and resistance to unfavorable circumstances are required.

Abies balsamea. *Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead Fir*. Height, 50 to 80 feet; a rapid-growing, cone-shaped tree, with dark, green leaves which are lighter beneath; very hardy. The foliage emits a spicy fragrance when bruised. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$5.50 each.

A. concolor. *White Fir*. A native of the trimmed, retain their ornamental value for many years. The foliage is of fine texture, feathery, laccile, and in color ranges through varying shades of green to steel-blue and orange-yellow.

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. *Dwarf Retinospora*. Smallest of the Retinosporas, forming a bushy specimen, very dense, short, dark green foliage. 1-1½ ft., \$3.50 each.

C. obtusa nana aurea. *Golden Dwarf Retinospora*. In form very similar to the preceding, but the foliage is a beautiful golden color. 1½-2 ft., \$5 each; 2-3 ft., \$7.50 each.

C. pisifera. *Savara* or *Pea-fruited Cypress*. Foliage bright green, feathery, and borne on somewhat pendulous branches. Altogether a lovely little specimen, one which

Rocky Mountains that assumes giant proportions with age, specimens to 250 feet high having been known. Its graceful form and bright coloring when young, however, give it more importance than does its tremendous size of later years. Foliage broad, handsome, glinting with blue above, silvery beneath. 2-3 ft., \$5 each; 3-4 ft., \$7 each.

C. pisifera aurea. *Golden Pea-fruited Cypress*. A very distinct form of the above, with the new growth a rich golden yellow. 2½-3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$5 each.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera (C. filifera). *Thread-branched Cypress*. An elegant tree. The branches are thread-like and droop gracefully; foliage bright green. Make attractive specimens when planted alone. 2-2½ ft., \$4 each; 3-4 ft., \$6 each.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Silver Fir*. Height 100 to 150 feet; a rich, dense, dark evergreen of symmetrical form; vigorous and hardy; foliage wide, dark, lustrous, with a silvery undersurface. When its full height is reached, the tree is majestic and imposing. 1½-2 ft., \$3 each; 2-3 ft., \$5 each; 3-4 ft., \$10 each.

C. pisifera plumosa (C. plumosa). *Plumelike Cypress*. One of the favorite varieties for hedges or for extensive bedding plantations, its dense, yet fleecy, light green foliage making it decidedly appropriate for such use. 2-3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3½-4 ft., \$5 each.

C. pisifera squarrosa (C. squarrosa). One of the daintiest of this graceful species, with silvery blue, feathery foliage. The plant may be kept at any height by pruning, which process does not disturb it. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$5 each.

Juniperus (Juniper and Cedar) A group of evergreens of varying forms and of much beauty, ranging from low, prostrate or trailing shrubs to tall trees. The upright forms are usually of pyramidal or columnar habit and prove effective planted either as specimens on the lawn or in groups. The low forms are adaptable to rocky slopes or sandy banks. Some make excellent hedges, shelters, and windbreaks.

Juniperus communis aurea. *Golden Common Juniper*. Low-growing and spreading, particularly useful for edging. The tips of the branchlets are a bright golden yellow color

which contrasts well with the older growth. 1-1½ ft., \$2.50 each; 18-24 in., \$3 each.

Juniperus communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper*. A slender, columnar form that is

much in favor. The branches are upright-growing, closely appressed, and densely covered with the deep green foliage. 1½-2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae at Glenwood Nursery—thousands of them to select from.



Juniperus communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Upright form, similar to the preceding but the branches have a slightly more open manner of growth. Foliage glaucous green, lighter and more bluish than that of the Irish Juniper. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

J. Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* Low, bushy, spreading, with very dense, dark green foliage that emits a strong odor when bruised; can be pruned to any desired shape. Very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries. 12-18 in., \$2 each; 18-24 in., \$3 each; 2-3 ft., \$4 each.

J. Sabina var. tamariscifolia. A trailing variety that is valuable in light soils and for rock-gardens. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Can be trained into almost any shape desired. Very hardy. 10-12 in., spread \$2.50 each; 12-15 in., spread, \$3.50 each; 15-18 in., spread, \$4 each; 18-24 in., spread, \$5.

Juniperus virginiana. *Red Cedar.* A tall growing native tree of great beauty and hardiness, varying somewhat in habit of growth from regular and conical to loose and irregular, but retaining its handsome appearance while 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

J. virginiana glauca. *Blue Cedar.* A vigorous-growing variety that is closely allied to the preceding, but distinct in having beautiful, silvery blue foliage. Perfectly hardy and transplants easily. 3-4 ft., \$5 each; 4-5 ft., \$8 each.

J. Pfitzeriana. A beautiful new evergreen of spreading, graceful habit, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light feathery appearance. The leaves have two white lines on the under side. Distinctive and charming. 1½-2 ft., \$3.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$5 each.

Picea Spruce. This genus boasts of some of the most ornamental as well as some of the most useful of the conifers. Many are rapid, symmetrical growers making them desirable for ornamental park planting; they are also favorite subjects for Christmas trees. The wood is much used in ship-building, for construction, and interior finish of houses. The bark of some species furnishes elements of certain medicines, as well as being used for tanning leather. One way of distinguishing the Spruces from fir trees is by noting that on Spruce trees the cones hang down; on firs they remain upright.

Picea Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Spruce.* A tall tree with slender, spreading branches. Native of the Rocky Mountains. Young branches pubescent, thickly clothed with bluish green foliage, which when bruised emits a strong aromatic odor. Cones light brown, 2 to 3 inches long. A very ornamental and hardy tree for lawn or landscape. 2-3 ft., \$4 each; 3-4 ft., \$6 each.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* A tall, picturesque tree that is very popular as an ornamental and for shelters and windbreaks. It is hardy, of rapid growth, and adaptable to a great variety of locations. The foliage is a rich, shining dark green; cones 4 to 7 inches

long, light brown. Stands pruning well when used for hedges. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz; 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$27.50 per doz; 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Picea excelsa, var. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Norway Spruce.* A compact dark green spire shape, very handsome and desirable. 5-6 ft., \$7.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$9 each.

Picea glauca. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* A beautiful and very hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. Regularly branched in distinct whorls forming a very symmetrical tree; without a doubt the finest Spruce for garden or lawn; very distinct, both in growth and foliage,

the regular, pyramidal shape and the beautiful silvery blue leaves giving it exceptional ornamental value. 1½-2 ft., \$3.00 each; 2½-3 ft., \$6 each; 3-4 ft., \$8 each; 5 ft., \$25.

P. Douglasii (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*; *Ps. taxifolia*). *Douglas Spruce.* A pyramidal tree that grows to tremendous proportions, specimens being known that are 200 feet and more in height, with a trunk diameter of 12 feet. Probably produces more lumber to the acre than any other species. Horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets; foliage bluish green. 2½-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

Pinus (Pine) Majestic specimens of evergreen tree-life, some varieties of which are to be found in almost every country of the globe—in cold places, in warm places. They are strong, rapid growers, and will thrive better on poor soils than on extremely rich ones, although they are grateful for medium conditions—well-drained, deep, loamy sand that is loose enough to allow the heavy tap-root system full development. Pine trees should be transplanted when young.

Pinus Strobus. *White Pine.* The most valuable of our native evergreens for all purposes. Grows rapidly, becoming a large tree when not confined by pruning or shearing.

Light silvery foliage. Useful for windbreaks and hedges. 2-3 ft., \$2 each; 3-4 ft., \$3 each; 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$4 each; 6-7 ft., \$6 each; 8-10 ft., \$10 each; 12-14 ft., \$25 each.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* A tall-growing, broadly pyramidal tree with strong, erect shoots and bluish green needles; cones grayish or reddish brown, 1½ to 2½ inches long. Quite hardy, and one of the most important timber trees of Europe. Makes a good growth, even when planted in very poor soils. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

Pinus nigra austriaca (*P. Laricio austriaca*). *Austrian Pine.* Height, 60 to 150

feet; a robust grower, with leaves in pairs, about 4 inches long, rigid, very dark green; cones 2 to 3 inches long, of a yellowish brown color. Wonderfully adaptable to conditions and does especially well at the seashore. There is a quarantine against the White Pine and we suggest that our customers plant the Austrian Pine instead. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

P. Mughus. *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* Low, dense and spreading in growth, usually broader than its height. One of the most attractive and valuable of our dwarf evergreens. 15x15 in., \$3 each; 24 x 24 in., \$5 each.

CLOVER LEAF FARM

Glen Brothers, Inc.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 19.

Gentlemen: I wish to thank you for the very nice shrubs, Myrica and Cerifera, just ordered, replacing others not received. It certainly gives one a feeling that they are dealing with a firm that deserves the mark of "Sterling." I shall take much pleasure in ordering from you anything that I may need.

Very truly,
MRS. A. H. SWAIN.



If dwarf evergreens are desired, we suggest Mughus pine.



Taxus (Yew). Evergreen, slow-growing trees with dark green foliage densely clothing the branches, the Golden Yew being the family exception in that the new growth is of a bright straw color. In autumn, the bright scarlet berries that generously dot the green background make a brave showing. Growers of an earlier day were fond of trimming the Yews in fantastic shapes and in the days when England fought her battles with the bow and arrow, the strong, elastic wood was made up into bows.

Taxus baccata. English Yew. Slow-growing trees that will reach a height of 60 feet if left to grow naturally; can be sheared to almost any shape or size, however; usually has short, thick trunk, dark green foliage, and is resplendent in autumn with bright scarlet berries. A useful and desirable tree. 2-3 ft., \$7.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$15 each; 5-6 ft., \$25 each.

T. baccata aurea. Golden Yew. An effective variety of the above which, in June or July, stands out among an evergreen planting because of the bright straw color of the new growth. Is desirable as a lawn specimen, where its unique color adds the charm of variety. One of the hardiest of the Yews and one of the most beautiful. 1½-2 ft., \$3.50 each.

Thuja (Arborvitae). Some botanists call this useful genus "Thuya." There are a number of widely varying forms that give it adaptability to many different locations—tall, spire-like forms, pyramidal forms, globular forms. The coloring likewise varies—light green, bright green, dark green, bluish green, golden green, golden yellow, bronze, so that whatever seem to be the color-note and form needed in a given landscape problem, there is an Arborvitae to supply the need.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitae. If permitted to follow its own inclination, this species will develop into a tree 60 feet tall, with short, horizontal branches which turn up near the end, giving it a compact, pyramidal form; leaves bright green above, yellowish green beneath, in winter assuming tones of brown or bronze. Young trees of this and the following varieties make excellent specimens for planting in tubs, vases, or jardinières for winter decoration of porches, etc.; also much used in formal gardens and as hedges; for the latter use, small plants, 18 to 24 inches high, are recommended. 2-3 ft., \$2 each, \$21 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.; 4-5 ft., \$4 each, \$40 per doz.; specimens, 5-6 ft., \$5 each; 10 ft., \$15 each.

T. occidentalis compacta. Parson's Compact Arborvitae. A low-growing, dense, globular form of the above, with light grayish green foliage. Splendid for formal plantings and

Taxus canadensis. Canadian Yew. A low, prostrate shrub, with wide-spreading, slender branches that are densely clothed with the yellowish green leaves that in winter usually assume a reddish tint. The crimson berries ripen about two months earlier than do those of the English variety. A splendid hardy evergreen for carpet-bedding. 1½-2 ft., \$3 each.

T. cuspidata capitata. Clustered Japanese Yew. A free-growing open tree of the highest merit and of great hardiness, standing New England climates and thriving in practically any soil or situation. Needles of a warm green color. Distinctly Japanese in effect. A rare acquisition. 18-24 in., \$4 each; 2-3 ft., \$6 each.

a favorite nearly everywhere. 1½-2 ft., \$2.50 each.

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitae. Symmetrically globular in form and of low, dense growth; foliage a beautiful light green. Another variety that is in great demand for creating formal effects. Specimens planted on the lawn are very effective. 1½-2 ft., \$3 each.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. Honey's Golden Arborvitae. A compact-growing variety that has a distinctive conical shape; foliage light golden green. Hardy, and a fine specimen evergreen. 2-3 ft., \$3 each.

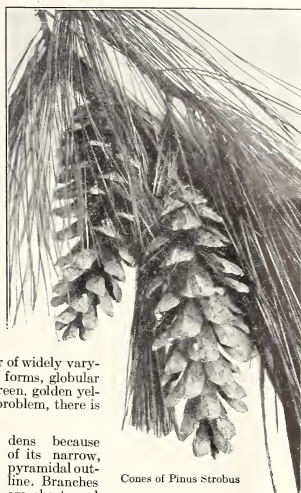
T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody's Golden Arborvitae. Dwarf, dense-growing, pyramidal with handsome golden yellow foliage that gives it prominence among its more somber fellows. Retains its striking color all summer. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitae. Of much value in formal gar-

dens because of its narrow, pyramidal outline. Branches are short and densely clothed with the dark green leaves, which retain their color throughout the summer. 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$27.50 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$3 each, \$32.50 per doz.; 4-5 ft., \$5 each.

T. occidentalis, Tom Thumb. Fine where a low-growing form is needed, as it is very dwarf and of slow, symmetrical growth. Hardy. \$2.50 each.

T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitae. Broad-pyramidal in shape, of slow, dense growth, with stout branches and bluish green foliage. Very hardy and a favorite for evergreen groups, especially those having a height limit. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 4 ft., \$5 each. 5 ft., \$7 each, 6 ft., \$10 each.



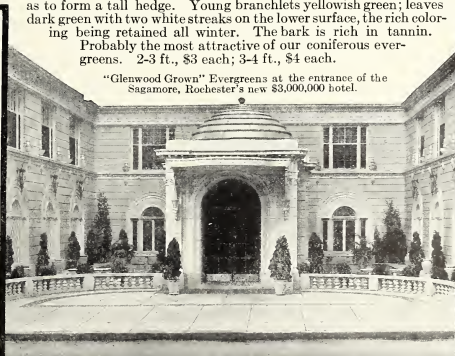
Cones of Pinus Strobus

Tsuga canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. Beautiful hardy conifers, that, growing naturally, form open, free, drooping trees, but, pruned as to form a tall hedge. Young branchlets yellowish green; leaves dark green with two white streaks on the lower surface, the rich coloring being retained all winter. The bark is rich in tannin. Probably the most attractive of our coniferous evergreens. 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$4 each.

"Glenwood Grown" Evergreens at the entrance of the Sagamore, Rochester's new \$3,000,000 hotel.



Canadian Hemlock



American Arborvitae



Rhododendrons—Mountain Laurel shown in panel

We are in a position to supply Rhododendrons from 2 to 7 ft. in height in car-load lots. We dig these with large balls of leaf-loom that are carefully preserved about their roots. These arrive in good condition and withstand transplanting especially well. Upon request, further particulars and prices of car-load shipments will be cheerfully given.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The winter aspect of home grounds may be greatly enhanced by a planting here and there of some of the luxuriant shrubs listed in this department. Properly grouped in beds and borders or as foundation plantings, their rich, lustrous green foliage adds color and charm to the whole planting-scheme. The flowers and berries that appear in their respective seasons make these shrubs stand out strongly as year-round ornaments. A cool, moist soil, with a porous substratum, and a northern exposure, is preferred location with most members of the group. We ship all these Evergreen Shrubs with a ball of earth, wrapped in burlap. They will bloom the first season.

A. amoena. (Japanese Evergreen Azalea.) A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant, charred-colored flowers, that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornaments anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, for dwarf hedges, groups or for bordering Rhododendron and Kalmia beds. The habit of this Azalea is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each; \$20.00 per 10.

Azalea Kaempferi (Rhododendron Kaempferi; *R. indicum*). Richness of coloring and profuseness of bloom are two of the qualities that make this shrub such a pleasing subject in the summer-time. The dark green leaves, attractive the year round, make a fitting background for the rich masses of bloom and also make it an ornamental specimen during the winter months. Very hardy, withstanding the cold weather at the Arnold Arboretum without winter-killing. If planted in a parti-

ally shaded position, the brilliant flowers remain longer in good condition than if planted in full sunlight. Splendid bushy plants, 12-15 in., \$3 each, \$30 per doz; 18-24 in., \$4.00 each.

A. Hinodigiri. A hardy, vigorous-growing variety with bright carmine flowers in such profusion as almost to hide the dense, round, dark green foliage. The flowers remain open for a long time. In winter, the leaves take on a reddish tinge. 10-12 in., \$3.50 each, \$40 per doz.

Buxus sempervirens. *Common Box Tree.* An old-fashioned evergreen of slow growth, with neat, waxy, aromatic foliage. Extensively used for decorative purposes, since it can be trimmed to almost any shape desired and thus made adaptable for special-purpose plantings—in formal gardens, as specimens on lawns, for hedges, as conventionalized or fantastic ornaments for tubs, jardinières, and the like. *Bush form* (handsome, bushy specimens adapted for hedges), 10-12 in., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.; 12-16 in., \$2.00 each, \$20 per doz.; 16-20 in., \$2.50 each.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. *Dwarf Box.* A low-growing, compact form with small, oval leaves; much used in formal plantings. 3-4 in., \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.



Cotoneaster microphylla. A low, spreading shrub, with minute glossy, persistent leaves. Native of the Himalayas. Flowers pure white, in late spring; fruit bright red, persistent until midwinter. This is a very attractive and ornamental shrub the year round. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Eunonymus vegetus. *Evergreen Bittersweet.* A beautiful, low-trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Forms a lovely decoration on walls or trees, with its masses of red berries in winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Ilex Aquifolium. *English Holly.* A slow-growing shrub or small tree, with short, spreading branches that form an oblong or pyramidal head; leaves waxy and margined with stout spines; fruit scarlet, round. Needs protection north of Philadelphia. 2-3 ft., \$3 each.

I. opaca. *American Holly.* The hardy native variety that is especially familiar to us because of its extensive use at Christmas time. Usually forms a slow-growing tree with short, spreading branches; leaves large, shining green, with thorny edges; bright red berries in winter. Of easy culture, thriving on practically all soils. Stands the winter climate of black New England without injury. 1-1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* Dense, rounded, bushy shrubs, with elongated, oblong, bright evergreen leaves, and a profusion of bloom in early spring. The pink buds are beautiful in themselves, and open to large corymbs of charming pink and white flowers. Useful for massing with Rhododendrons or by themselves. We control large tracts in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and our facilities for collecting are unexcelled. We can supply strong, bushy, well-shaped plants in almost any size and quality. Write us for prices on carload lots—300 to 600 plants, according to size. We take great care to lift all plants

Rhododendrons. Handsome, large-leaved, hardy evergreen shrubs that make effective foundation planting, and front-line specimens for large-growing evergreen masses. They are the most imposing and attractive of all shrubs in foliage and when in bloom the most gorgeous. No other flower is so rich in bloom and color as the Rhododendron. No planting is complete without them, for they are attractive the year round and form a very pleasing mass of dark green color in the winter landscape.

R. Carolinianum. A new American species. Clear pink. Absolutely hardy. This is one of our finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron, with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum. It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. The thick-set leaves are dark green, usually blunt and narrow. Much smaller than either *Maximum* or *Catawbiense*. Flower clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Stems exposure unusually well and is invaluable as a single specimen or for massing. 2-3 ft. clumps, \$4 each, \$40 per doz., \$300 per 100.

R. Catawbiense. Of the Carolina mountains. The hardiest of all Rhododendrons. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe—supplying, together with *R. maximum*, color and hardy blood to the cultivated “hybrids.” Considering the extreme hardness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and far superior to the better-known *R. maximum*, we can recommend the true native Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. Unlike *R. maximum*, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses of flowers are a bright red-purple. 2-3 ft. clumps, \$4 each, \$40 per doz., \$300 per 100; 4-5 ft. specimens, XXX, \$10 each, \$100 per doz.

R. Maximum. *Great Laurel.* A well-known native of our mountain regions, with great white or rose-pink clusters of flowers in June and July, just after the hybrid varieties have ceased blooming. 2-3 ft. clumps, \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100; 4-5 ft. specimens, XX, \$5 each, \$50 per doz., \$375 per 100; 6-7-ft. specimens, XXX, \$10 each, \$100 per doz.

SPECIMEN RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE AND KALMIA have diameter of spread about equal to height with fifteen or more stalks to a clump, of height stated.

NOTE.—Upon request, further particulars and prices of carload shipments will be given. For the area covered, and the effect produced, a carload of Rhododendrons or Kalmias is the most charming landscape proposition offered.

Yucca filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Handsome evergreen plant with sword-like leaves that in June or July sends up tall stalks bearing creamy white bell-like flowers. Very effective as corner-pieces for shrubby hedges. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Our Nut Trees, planted this year, will prove better than an income insurance policy in cost, time of maturity, and amount of income. Think it over!

with a ball of earth so that there will be no shock to the plant in transplanting. 2-3 ft. clumps, \$4 each, \$40 per doz., \$300 per 100; 4-5 ft., \$7 each, \$70 per doz.

Leucothoe (Andromeda) Catesbaei. A valuable shrub for planting under trees, on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. Flowers are fine white and are borne in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance. One of our best decorative evergreen plants. 12-15 in., extra heavy selected clumps \$2 each, \$17.50 per 10; 2-3 ft., extra heavy selected clumps \$5 each, \$40 per 10.

Mahonia Aquifolium. *Holly-leaved Mahonia.* A bushy shrub, with ascending branches and large, holly-like leaves of shining purplish green, which in winter turns to beautiful bronze tints; flowers are small but of a rich yellow color, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Fine in masses or for borders. Does best in rather moist soil. 1-1½ ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 1½-2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Pachysandra terminalis. *Japanese Spurge.* A low, dense growing evergreen plant, with glossy foliage of a dark green color. Splendidly adapted for covering the ground, especially in moist, shady situations where it is often difficult to establish grass. Its multitude of white flowers disposed in small terminal spikes against its dark green carpet makes it a most charming little plant. Field-grown plants, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda. (*Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub*). A low, compact shrub, with numerous small, dark green leaves. Pretty white flowers borne in small, dense, upright panicles at the ends of branches. Makes a low, round bush, deep green all through the winter. This rare and beautiful evergreen shrub is commanding a constantly increasing attention. 6-12 in., transplants, strong, balled and burlapped \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 12-18 in., extra heavy clumps, balled and burlapped \$3 each, \$30 per doz.



Yucca filamentosa (Adam's needle or Spanish Bayonet)



An avenue of Maples. At "Glenwood" may be found thousands of ornamental or shade trees suitable for street and boulevard planting. We cheerfully quote special prices on large quantities—write us.

Deciduous Trees as Ornamentals

The American forests have given us some of the most majestic specimens of tree life to be found anywhere on the globe—trees that are giants in height and spread. Here, too are to be found symmetrically formed trees, irregular trees, compact trees, open-head trees, dwarf trees, some with beautiful flowers, others with richly colored foliage—in fact, Nature seems to have lavished upon the American continent a complete arboretum so far as varying forms are concerned.

We have gathered together at Glenwood Nursery such trees as have particular ornamental value, and are growing them and their varieties under conditions that promote vigor of growth and assure continued sturdiness when transplanted to a customer's grounds. Some are especially adapted to lawn planting; others for streets and avenues; there are a few places that will not be improved in appearance by the addition of some Deciduous Trees, and a wisely planned and planted home grounds or estate takes on financial value away in excess of the amount expended in adding the trees. Plant more trees around you; they will give shade, beauty, food for birds and bees, provide nesting-places for birds, and bring generous financial recompense.

Acer (Maple). Hardy, ornamental trees that are highly valued for street and park planting. The foliage is handsome in shape and rich in autumnal coloring. In some species the tree reaches a height of 120 feet with a proportionately broad spread, such monarchs presenting a majestic appearance and offering abundant shade.

Acer campestre. *English or Cork-barked Maple.* Height, 50 feet; slow-growing, compact; bark corky; leaves dull green. Good for dry ground. 4-6 ft., \$2 each.

A. dasycarpum. *Silver-leaved Maple.* Height, 120 feet; rapid-growing, wide-spreading; bark smooth and gray; leaves bright green on upper surface, silvery white beneath, in autumn changing to beautiful clear yellow. A valuable street tree, succeeding almost anywhere. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

A. dasycarpum Wieri (A. Wieri laciniatum). *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* A variety of the above, with gracefully drooping branches and finely divided foliage. Rapid-growing, and will make a large tree if undisturbed, although it may be pruned to almost any extent and adapted to small lawns. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

A. Negundo. *Ash-leaved Maple.* Height, 70 feet; rapid-growing, spreading; bark smooth, grayish brown; branchlets green, covered with a whitish bloom; seeds borne in drooping racemes. Has attractive form in winter and dense green foliage in summer. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* Height, 100 feet; forms handsome, spreading head; leaves large, somewhat deeper in color than those of the Sugar Maple, turning to a pale yellow in autumn. If given plenty of room, it develops into a magnificent specimen. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

Acer platanoides Schwedleri (A. Schwedleri). *Purple-leaved Norway Maple.* Strikingly beautiful, with its leaves at first a bright red, later changing to dark green; in autumn they become golden yellow. The rich coloring of its leaves makes this variety unusually effective when so placed as to offer contrast with the delicate green of other trees. 6-8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

A. pseudoplatanus purpurascens. *Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple.* Height, 70 feet; a robust-growing variety of the Sycamore Maple, of much value as an ornamental tree on account of the purplish red color of the under side of the leaves; the upper surface is a beautiful deep green. 8-10 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

A. rubrum. *Red, Scarlet, or Swamp Maple.* Height, 50 to 100 feet; branches spreading; deep red blossoms in spring before the foliage; in autumn the leaves turn to brilliant shades of red and scarlet. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

A. saccharum (A. saccharinum). *Sugar or Rock Maple.* Height, 120 feet; forms symmetrical, dense head; bark brown, deeply ridged, peeling off in long, irregular flakes; leaves bright green above lighter beneath, in autumn assuming rich tints of yellow and scarlet. A long-lived tree, valuable for its timber and for the maple syrup and sugar made from its sap. A magnificent tree and much in favor for planting along avenues. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.



Specimen Trees for Immediate Effect

	Height ft.	Caliper in.	Each	Doz.	100
Ash, White	12 to 14	2 to 2½	\$3.50		\$250.00
Birch, Canoe	12 to 14	2 to 2½	3.00	\$50.00	
Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping	12 to 14	2 to 2½	5.00		
Birch, European White	12 to 14	2 to 3	5.00	50.00	
Catalpa speciosa	12 to 14	2 to 2½	2.50		200.00
Elm, American	12 to 14	2 to 2½	4.00		300.00
Elm, Cork-barked	12 to 14	2 to 2½	4.00		350.00
Linden, American	12 to 14	2 to 2½	4.50		325.00
Maple, Norway	12 to 14	2 to 2½	4.00		275.00
Maple, Silver-leaved	12 to 14	2 to 2½	3.50		225.00
Oak, Pin	12 to 14	2 to 2½	6.00		
Oak, Red	12 to 14	1½ to 2	5.00		
Plane, Oriental	12 to 14	2 to 2½	4.00		300.00

Aesculus carnea (Æ. rubicunda). *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. Height, 20 to 40 feet; slower-growing than the white-flowering, but is more drought-resistant; foliage dark green; showy red flower-spikes. 4-5 ft., \$2 each.

Æ. **Hippocastanum**. *White-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. Height, 60 to 80 feet; vigorous, rapid-growing tree of symmetrical outline, giving dense shade; showy white flowers; dark green leaves. Splendid specimen tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

Æ. **Hippocastanum Baumannii** (Æ. alba flore-pleno). *Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. A fine double-flowering sort that does not bear fruit; especially desirable for lawn-planting, as there is no litter of shells and nuts. 5-6 ft., \$2.50 each.

Alnus incana pinnatifida (A. incana laciniata). *Cut-leaved Alder*. Graceful ornamental tree of medium height, with drooping branches and large, deeply cut, fern-like foliage. 6-8 ft., \$1 each.

Betula alba. *European White Birch*. Height, 60 feet; rapid-growing, with branches drooping gracefully as the tree ages; handsome silvery white bark, sometimes deeply ridged at base of trunk, exposing the dark inner bark. 7-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

B. alba pendula laciniata. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch*. A large, rapid-growing graceful tree that is hardy everywhere. Bark silvery white, forming a charming contrast with the delicately cut dark green foliage. Its leaves are seemingly ever in motion. 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each; 8-10 ft., \$3.50 each; 10-12 ft., \$5 each.

B. alba pendula Youngii. *Young's Weeping Birch*. Somewhat similar to the weeping birch, growing in an irregularly picturesque fashion. Grafted, 4-5 ft., \$4 each.

B. papyrifera. *Paper or Canoe Birch*. Height, 60 to 80 feet, forming an irregularly rounded head when grown in the open; bark of the trunk and older branches chalky white, the outer bark peeling off or easily separated into thin, paper-like layers. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Catalpa Bungei. *Umbrella Catalpa*. Rapid-growing ornamental tree which, grafted on stem 6 to 8 feet high, forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning; leaves large, glossy, deep green, heart-shaped, symmetrically arranged; flowers in June or July in large, crowded panicles a foot long, followed by the long, bean-like capsules which often persist far into the winter. 6-8 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

C. speciosa. *Hardy Western Catalpa*. Height, to 100 feet; broad heart-shaped foliage; white flowers in large panicles, blooming two or three weeks earlier than other varieties. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood*. Height, 15 to 20 feet, rarely to 40 feet; the glossy green foliage turns to deep red in autumn; the flowers are extremely showy and the scarlet berries in autumn add a rich touch of color to the landscape and furnish food for the passing birds. 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. florida rubra. *Red- or Pink-flowering Dogwood*. Flowers deep pink, making this variety an unusual attraction in sections of the country where only the white is familiar; blooms young. Fine for ornamental planting. 2-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Fagus (Beech). Tall-growing, hardy trees that have considerable importance for lawn or park planting because of their symmetrical appearance, freedom from insects and fungi, and handsome foliage.

Fagus americana (F. ferruginea). *American Beech*. See description and prices on page 8.

F. sylvatica. *European Beech*. Height, 60 to 70 feet, sometimes to 100 feet; leaves small and shiny, in autumn turning to a reddish brown. 5-6 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

F. sylvatica pendula. *Weeping Beech*. Height, 30 feet; vigorous tree with long, gracefully pendulous branches; ranks among the most effective of the weeping trees. 4-5 ft., \$3 each.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. *Purple or Copper Beech*. Height, 40 to 50 feet; deep purple leaves which in autumn turn to crimson. 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. *Rivers' Purple Beech*. Very symmetrical; the foliage is crimson in early spring, later changing to a dark purple. Grafted, 3-4 ft., \$3.50 each.

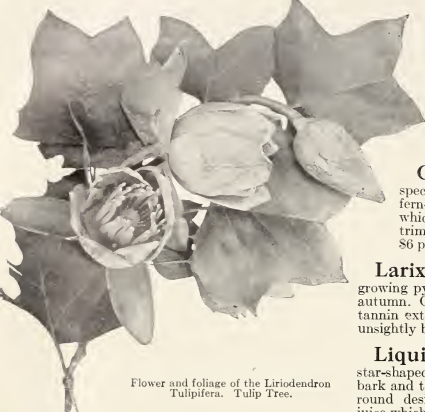
F. sylvatica tricolor. A new variety of the European Beech, with dark purple leaves richly margined with rose-carmine and yellow. 4-5 ft., \$5 each.



Catalpa Bungei, sometimes called *Umbrella Tree* is splendid as a border tree for private driveways. Also an ideal lawn tree.



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch. Tall, slender and graceful.



Flower and foliage of the Liriodendron
Tulipifera. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. Tulip Tree.

Height, to 150 feet, sometimes even higher; a noble native of our American forests, with the trunk free of branches for a considerable height and having large, peculiarly shaped glossy leaves. The flowers are large, tulip-shaped, slightly fragrant, and in color a delicate mingling of green, yellow, cream, and orange. A magnificent tree for street, park, or lawn planting. 6-8 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

Magnolia.

Unquestionably the finest flowering trees, their great cup-shaped, white, pink, or purple flowers appearing in profusion, in some species before the leaves of other trees, giving them a conspicuous prominence in any planting. Placed in front of evergreens, the contrasting background adds immeasurably to the striking effect always produced by these handsome specimens.

Magnolia acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* Height, 60 to 90 feet; rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with large, deep green leaves that turn yellow in autumn; in midsummer the dark foliage is given a spangled effect by the appearance of the large, creamy white flowers, which are succeeded by cucumber-shaped fruits, at first green, later deep scarlet. A grand avenue tree. \$2 each.

M. glauca. *Sweet Bay.* A slender, beautiful tree or large shrub, thriving in any good soil or situation. Distributed from Massachusetts to Florida. Leaves oblong, glossy green. Creamy white, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, blossoming for several weeks in spring and early summer. Fruit dark red, with scarlet seeds. 2-3 ft., \$2.50; 4-4 ft., \$3.50; 5-6 ft., \$5.

Morus alba tatarica. *Russian Mulberry.* Low-growing, bushy topped tree, with light green deeply lobed leaves and white to violet-colored fruit that is more or less insipid but greatly relished by birds. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

M. alba tatarica pendula (M. alba pendula). *Teas Weeping Mulberry.* An unusually fine weeping tree, its long, slender, gracefully drooping branches forming a natural playhouse for children. Foliage is glossy and handsomely lobed; fruit reddish purple. \$3 each.

M. Downingii. *Downing Everbearing Mulberry.* A beautiful lawn or street tree that has sufficient merit in its habit of growth and foliage effect to commend it; but it has the added advantage of bearing in abundance, for almost three months, large, black, subacid fruits that are delightfully refreshing. \$1 each.

Platanus orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* Height, to 80 feet; closely related to our native *P. occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way; bark dull grayish, handsomely mottled with green; foliage dense, bright green, usually five-lobed, remaining on the trees until late in autumn; fruits two to four, on long, drooping stalks. Entirely free from attacks of insects and fungus diseases, and does not seem to be affected by the coal-smoke of cities. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 14-16 ft., \$3 each, \$40 per doz.

Populus. (Poplar). Everybody from the most youthful school-boy to the most prosperous real-estate promoter knows some one or

Fraxinus americana. *White Ash.* Height, 70 to 80 feet and higher in favorable locations; rapid-growing shade tree, notably immune from attacks of insects and fungus diseases; bark grayish brown, rather thick upon the trunk, fissured; foliage glossy green and changing to purple in autumn; prefers fertile, moist soils. Fine for planting on lawns or along avenues. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

F. excelsior. *European Ash.* Height, about 60 feet; somewhat smaller than the American species, with very large, rich, dark green leaves which remain on the tree until killed by frost. 6-8 ft., \$1 each.

F. excelsior pendula. *Weeping European Ash.* A rapid-growing variety for lawn planting, its drooping branches affording shade for the placement of seats during the hot summer days. 2-yr. heads, \$2 each.

Gleditsia triacanthos. *Honey Locust.* Height, usually 40 to 50 feet, but specimens 140 feet high have been known; vigorous, rapid-growing tree with feathery, fern-like foliage, sharp spines on trunk and branches, and long reddish brown seed-pods which become slightly twisted as they mature. Planted as a hedge and kept severely trimmed, its thorny branches form a practically impassable barrier. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; \$10 per 100; hedge plants, 1½-2 ft., \$3.50 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Larix europaea (L. decidua). *European Larch.* Height, 60 to 100 feet; rapid-growing pyramidal trees, with feathery, pine-like, light green foliage which turns yellow in autumn. Commercially valuable because of the hard, durable wood and for the turpentine and tannin extracted from wood and bark. The dense foliage suggests its use in screening unsightly buildings. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Liquidambar styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* Height, 60 to 140 feet; a stately tree with star-shaped, dark green leaves that turn to an intense crimson-scarlet in autumn; the corky bark and the persistent, swinging seed-balls give it ornamental value in winter. An all-round desirable tree for street or park planting. The generic name alludes to the fragrant juice which exudes from the tree. 4-5 feet, \$1.50 each.

M. Soulangeana. Height, about 20 feet, and equally widespread; rapid-growing tree, with the buds of the hidden flowers appearing before the long, glossy leaves, are 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, delightfully fragrant, rosy pink when in bud, pure white when open. A full-sized tree in bloom is a gigantic bouquet of thousands of showy flowers, not surpassed by any other tree in effectiveness. \$7 each.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* Height, about 40 feet; the common name has its origin in the peculiar whorled arrangement of the large, glossy leaves; a native species that is both hardy and vigorous. The giant white blossoms, 4 to 8 inches across, open in June and are followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits. \$2.50 each.

more of the Poplar species. They are easy-going trees with a happy tendency to grow rapidly, so that where quick effects rather than permanency are desired—plant Poplars.

Populus alba Boleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* Very tall, narrow-topped tree, with grayish green bark and foliage that is dull dark green above and silvery white beneath. In habit somewhat similar to the Lombardy Poplar. A great favorite with landscape gardeners. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 14-16 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 per doz.

P. deltoides carolinensis. *Carolina Poplar.* Bark gray-green; foliage glossy, silvery beneath, heart-shaped, seemingly always in motion. Useful for screening unsightly buildings. 8-10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; \$50 per 100; 10-12 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Populus nigra italica. *Lombardy Poplar.* A fine tree for formal plantings, its tall, spray-like outline giving it striking prominence among other trees; also recommended for planting along avenues. Makes rapid growth. Leaves bright pale green, lighter beneath. 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.

P. suaveolens (P. balsamifera suaveolens). Introduced from China in 1912 by Frank N. Meyer. A remarkable small-leaved Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit, somewhat similar to the Lombardy Poplar in manner of growth, but even more effective than that variety. Thrives in a fairly moist, sandy soil. 7-9 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.



Prunus. (Flowering Plum, Cherry, Peach and Almond). While not all authorities agree as to the botanical names of the Flowering Peach and Almond, some believing that they should be termed species of *Amygdalus*, we are giving them the nomenclature preferred by the "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture," which groups these flowering fruit trees and shrubs under the generic name of *Prunus*. The species described below are charming, both on account of their habit of growth and for the profuse bloom that almost hides the limbs from view. They should be a part of every planting scheme.

Prunus avium plena. *Double-flowering Cherry.* A medium-sized tree, producing its clusters of double, white flowers in May with such freedom that the branches are completely hidden. \$2.50.

P. cerasifera Pissardii (*P. cerasifera atropurpurea*). *Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum.* Small, compact-growing ornamental trees that will prove effective as a part of any planting scheme. The foliage is dark crimson, changing to purple as it matures, retaining that color until late in November. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

P. communis flore-pleno (*P. japonica*; *Amygdalus communis flore-pleno*). *Double-flowering Almond.* Low-growing and bushy, in early summer delighting the eye with its double white and rose-colored flowers that appear in great profusion. One of the most beautiful of the genus. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Prunus domestica flore-pleno (*P. triloba*). *Double-flowering Plum.* Small tree or shrub, with graceful, slender branches that are literally covered with the double rosy flowers in early summer. 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz.

P. Persica plena. *Double-flowering Peach.* An ordinary Peach tree in bloom is a thing of beauty, but the Double-flowering Peach is such a vision of loveliness that we venture the assertion that it is not equaled by anything else that blooms at the same time. You will be amazed at the profusion of its bloom. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

P. subhirtella pendula (*P. pendula*). *Japanese Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry.* Small tree, with drooping, crooked branches, resplendent in early spring with its profusion of dainty pink flowers that crowd the branches to their very tips. One of the handsomest of the early flowering trees. \$3 each.

Ptelea. trifoliata. *Hop Tree.* Small, round-headed tree, grown as an ornamental because of the contrast afforded by the handsome, dark green foliage and the light green, broadly winged fruits. When bruised, both foliage and fruit emit a strong, pungent odor resembling that of hops—hence the name, Hop Tree. Easily grown, and makes an interesting specimen for the lawn. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



The formal regularity of the stately Linden makes it an ideal tree for avenue or lawn planting.



Mountain Ash

The clusters of bright berries of the Mountain Ash attract the birds.

Pyrus. *ioensis plena.* *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab.* All the Flowering Crabs are fine specimens of ornamental trees and shrubs, but this variety is the finest of the lot, forming a low, bushy tree that is sturdy, hardy, and blooms young. The flowers, wherein lies the tree's chief beauty, are double, of a delicate pink color, and delightfully fragrant; produced early in spring in such profusion that, at a distance, the tree seems literally covered with them: \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

P. Halliana Parkmanii (*P. floribunda Parkmanii*). *Parkman's Double-flowering Crab.* A Japanese compact-growing dwarf, with dark green foliage, resplendent in early spring with its long-stemmed, semi-double, rose-colored blooms that last a long time as cut-flowers. Fine for lawns. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Quercus (Oak). Stately trees of noble and majestic habit, long-lived, wide-spreading, and frequently giants in height. Commercially valuable on account of the strong, hard, durable wood, which has special value in shipbuilding, making wagons, furniture, etc. The foliage is oddly shaped, usually deeply lobed, and in all species an important contribution to the ornamental value of the tree. The acorn fruits are interesting. Splendid for shade and much used along avenues.

Quercus alba. *White Oak.* Height, to 100 feet, forming a broad, open head when given sufficient room to spread; bark light gray, slightly and irregularly fissured, the thin scales thus formed readily flaking off; leaves much lobed, bright green above, paler beneath; nut light, shiny brown, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, inclosed one-fourth its length in the deep, saucer-shaped cup. 5-6 ft., \$2 each.

Q. coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* Height, to 80 feet; splendid, round-topped, rapid-grow-

ing tree, with dark brown, shallow-furrowed bark and deeply lobed, sharp-pointed leaves which color the landscape with their brilliant scarlet coloring in autumn. Fine for street or park. 6-8 ft., \$2 each.

Q. macrocarpa. *Mossy Cup or Bur Oak.* Height, usually 60 to 80 feet, but specimens may attain height of 160 feet, with wide-spreading branches; bark light brown, deeply fissured; leaves handsomely lobed; acorns large, half embraced by the fringed, mossy cup. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.



Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* Height, 60 to 120 feet; rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with the lower lateral branches short and drooping, the middle ones horizontal, and the upper ones ascending—a characteristic of this tree; bark brown, furrowed with low, narrow, firm, ridges; foliage beautifully and deeply lobed, a bright green in spring and summer, later changing to bright red and

yellow; acorn about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with shallow cup. 4-6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$4 each, \$40 per doz.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* Height, about 80 feet; rapid-growing, majestic tree, forming a broad, round head; bark thick, dark brown, with shallow fissures; foliage turns dark red in autumn. 6-7 ft., \$2 each.

Robinia pseudacacia. *False Acacia.* A tree with a comparatively narrow crown. Leaves bright green, alternate, compound; flowers like pea blossoms, white, fragrant, arranged in loose, drooping racemes. Blooms in May and June. Does well in almost any soil. 5-7 ft., \$1.25 each.

Salix (Willow). It is doubtful whether there is any other tree that grows as readily as does the Willow. Take a cutting, stick it into moist ground, and ten years later that twig will be doing its bit holding the soil together with its interlacing roots, furnishing cool shade for hot days, and enlivening even the winter landscape with the colorful bark peculiar to certain of the species.

Salix babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* Height, 30 to 40 feet; long known in cultivation and a familiar sight in cemeteries and along water-courses. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

S. blanda (*S. babylonica dolosa*). *Wisconsin Weeping Willow.* A hybrid, with *S. babylonica* as one of the parents; leaves dark green and shiny; of drooping habit and notably hardy. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

S. Caprea. (*Goat Willow, Pussy Willow*). An interesting tree of medium size. The silky catkins of flowers, which expand with

the mild days of early spring, are curious and beautiful. \$1.00 each.

Salix pentandra. *Low-leafed Willow.* Small-growing tree with large, shining, dark green leaves. 6-8 ft., \$1 ea., \$9 per doz.

S. vitellina aurea. *Golden Willow.* A splendid grower, with light green leaves and golden yellow branches. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

S. vitellina britzensis. *Crimson Willow.* Similar in habit of growth to the preceding, except that the branches are red-barked. 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sophora japonica. *Japan Pagoda Tree.* Height, to 60 feet, with spreading dark green branches; foliage dark green and graceful; white flowers during the summer, in loose panicles 15 inches long. Withstands heat and drought well. 4-5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Sorbus Aucuparia. *Rowan Tree, or European Mountain-Ash.* Medium-sized tree that forms a symmetrically rounded head; flowers in broad, dense corymbs, followed by clusters of small, round, bright red berries. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$18 per doz.

S. Aucuparia pendula (*S. Pyrus pendula*). *Weeping Mountain-Ash.* Has gracefully drooping, long, slender branches. The bright red berries of this as well as of the other varieties are much relished by birds in autumn. Plant near the home. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

S. quercifolia (*S. Pyrus quercifolia*). *Oak-leaved Mountain-Ash.* Height, about 40 feet; forms a regular, pyramidal head, which trait gives it special value as an avenue tree; foliage somewhat resembling oak leaves in shape, dark green above and white-hairy beneath. Very hardy, and recommended for lawns or in dooryards. 5-6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Taxodium distichum. *Bald Cypress.* In moist soils forms broad, spreading head; in drier ground, has narrow, pyramidal shape; feathery light green foliage. As the tree ages, it acquires peculiar root-formations at the base of the trunk. 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Tilia americana. *American Linden, or Basswood.* Bark dark gray, on young stems smooth, on older trunks becoming fissured, these furrows becoming deeper and wider as the tree ages; the yellowish white flowers appear about June, in drooping clusters of five to twenty blossoms, are fragrant, rich in nectar, and much in favor with bees. 8-10 ft., \$2 ea., \$20 per doz.

T. vulgaris. *Common or European Linden.* Usually smaller-growing than the American variety, but sturdy and provides dense shade; the leaves are deep green above, silvery beneath, the slightest breeze stirring them and showing the white lining of the foliage. The fragrance of the flowers and their honey-producing properties are the same as in *T. americana*. 8-10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Ulmus americana. *American or White Elm.* One of the choicest avenue trees available, growing 60 to 120 feet high, and forming majestic, vase-like specimens—an unmistakable characteristic of this tree. In winter, the gracefully arching branches indicate the symmetrical outline; in summer, those same branches are densely clothed to the tips with the dark green leaves. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$100 per 100; 10-12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz., \$150 per 100.

U. campestris. *English Elm.* Reaches 100 to 130 feet in height; branches more horizontal than those of the American variety. The bark is darker, and the foliage remains green several weeks longer. 8-10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

U. glabra Camperdownii (*U. scebra pendula*). *Camperdown Elm.* A rapid-growing, strikingly attractive variety, with gracefully drooping branches that hang so low as to form a picturesque natural harbor or summerhouse. Foliage is large, luxuriant and deep green. Fine for the lawn. \$3 each.



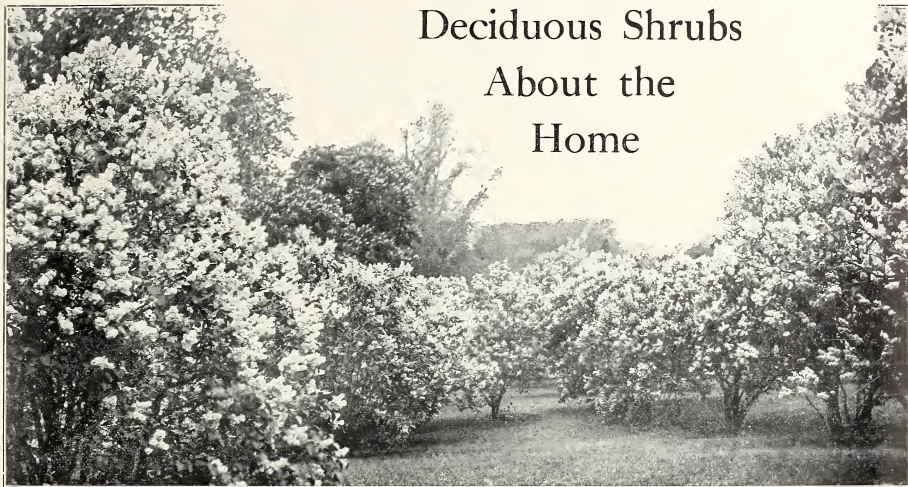
Norway Maple, one most generally used for street planting



The Pin Oak is one of our sturdiest and yet most graceful trees.



Deciduous Shrubs About the Home



The famous Lilacs in bloom in Highland Park, Rochester. We offer on page 25, the best varieties of the collection.

Along the roadway, along the pathway, along the house foundation, as borders, for massing—one might mention a large number of special places where Deciduous Shrubs will supply a well-defined need in a planting scheme. Wherever the place may be, however, a wise selection from the list which follows will make possible flowering shrubs around the home or scattered over the estate from very early spring to late summer; and the ornamental season is prolonged by the subsequent white or brightly colored berries and the handsome vari-colored leaves that form the characteristic autumnal garb of certain of the genera.

All Shrubs are well established, two and three years old, and of a size to give immediate effect.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 2-3 ft., 75c. each, \$7 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Amygdalus communis flore-pleno. *Double-flowering Almond.* See *Prunus communis flore-pleno*, page 19.

Aralia spinosa. *Hercules' Club.* A large, tropical-looking shrub or small tree, with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves; huge panicles of creamy white flowers in August are followed by a wealth of dark purple berries.

Azalia lutea (calendulacea). *Great Flame Azalea.* The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known. No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of *A. lutea* in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 inches are budded. These are splendid clumps, with a mass of buds and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red. 18-24-in. clumps, \$2 each, \$20 per doz., \$135 per 100; 24-36-in. clumps, \$3 each, \$30 per doz., \$200 per 100; 4-5 ft., specimens, XXX, \$5 each, \$50 per doz.

Barberis ilicifolia. *Holly-leaved Barberry.* The dark green, spiny leaves assume a purplish color in autumn, and are persistent until late winter; flowers orange-yellow, in short-stalked clusters. 1½-2 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

B. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Japanese Barberry.* Hardy, dense, low-growing shrub, with spreading, deeply grooved, thorny branches and small, bright green, oval leaves that turn to brilliant shades of orange and yellow in autumn; the large, bright red berries remain on the bushes throughout the winter, giving a cheery bit of color to the place in which it grows. Fine for borders and for low, ornamental hedges. Bushy

plants, with abundant roots. 1½-2 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100; 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100.

B. Thunbergii var. Box-Barberry. New hardy edging and dwarf hedge plant. Box-Barberry is an upright, compact form of *Barberis Thunbergii* or Japan Barberry. Perfectly hardy, strong thrifty two-year-old plants, field-grown, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. The Chinese Buddleias, of which this is one variety, were recently introduced to the United States by E. H. Wilson, and are rapidly winning favor among planters because of the beautiful clusters or panicles of small, fragrant flowers. This variety has fragrant, rose-purple flowers, with orange eye, in dense, drooping panicles, coming into bloom about the middle of August. 2-3 ft.

Calycanthus floridus. *SweetShrub.* The old-fashioned "shrub" that brings memories of old home yards. Flowers are double, of a rare chocolate color, and of a peculiarly spicy fragrance. Blooms in June and at intervals after that.

Caryopteris incana (C. Mastacanthus). *Blue Spirea.* Low, free-flowering shrub that is particularly valuable because of its late blooming season, producing lavender-blue flowers in large, dense cymes from August to November. Flourishes in well-drained, sandy soil.

Ceanothus americanus. *New Jersey Tea.* A low, spreading, free-flowering shrub that will thrive in any well-drained soil. Particularly fine for rockeries. Leaves bright green and dull above, paler beneath; delicate, foam-like flowers in large, terminal panicles on slender stems. Very hardy. 2-3 ft.

Cercis canadensis. *Judas Tree, or Red-Bud.* Large, rapid-growing shrub, with reddish brown bark, heart-shaped leaves, and an abundance of showy, deep pink flowers in early spring before the leaves. One of our finest ornamental shrubs. 5-6 ft., \$1 each. 2-3 ft.

Chionanthus virginica. *Fringe Tree.* Tall-growing shrub, with reddish brown bark on main stems, light brown to orange on branches; flowers are snow-white, in drooping panicles 4 to 6 inches long, appearing in May or June as the leaves are developing. In autumn, the clusters of dark blue berries give the Fringe Tree an added and unusual ornamental value. An ornament to any grounds.

Clethra alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* July to September. Spikes of highly fragrant white flowers are produced in lavish profusion during nearly the entire summer. Excellent for growing in shady spots



Deutzia gracilis—the graceful slender *Deutzia* with star-like pure white single flowers.

Cornus (Dogwood). Hardy, ornamental shrubs that have importance in landscape work because of the handsome foliage, the earliness and attractiveness of the flowers, the conspicuous berries, and the brightly colored bark of certain of the species. They are frankly careless about whether they grow in sunlight or shadow. The name "Dogwood" has its origin in the tale that a decoction of the bark was used in England to clean up mangy dogs.

Cornus Amonum. Silky Dogwood. A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs, distributed from New Brunswick to Florida. Leaves dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in flat topped clusters, opening in early summer. Fruit blue, or bluish white. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. A handsome, large, dense-growing shrub, with foliage of graceful shape and pleasing dark green color; bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion in early spring, give way to oblong berries the size of small olives, which in autumn ripen to a bright scarlet.

C. mas variegata. A variety of the preceding that is similar thereto in every particular except that the foliage is charmingly variegated.

Cornus paniculata. Panicked Cornel. Much-branched, free-flowering shrub with smooth, gray branches; flowers white, in loose clusters, often panicked; in autumn the white fruits on red stems supply a rich color combination.

C. sanguinea. Crimson-barked Dogwood. Spreading shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, with purple or dark blood-red branches, deep green leaves that are hairy on both sides, and greenish white flowers in flat-topped clusters; berries black.

C. stolonifera. Red-Osier Dogwood. A bushy shrub, with dark blood-red branches and dark green foliage, lighter beneath; cymes dense, disk usually red; fruit round, white.

C. stolonifera elegantissima. Variegated-Leaf Dogwood. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white and green.

Corylus maxima purpurea. (C. Avellana purpurea). Purple Filbert. For description and prices see page 4.

Crataegus coccinea. Scarlet Thorn. Single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in autumn. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

C. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. Branches are beset with numerous long, sharp spines; the bright red fruit of autumn makes it very showy and distinct. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

C. Oxyacantha Paulii (C. Oxyacantha coccinea flore-pleno). Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. A tall, quick-growing, showy shrub, with large, double, rich, glowing crimson flowers in May. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Cydonia japonica. Japan or Flowering Quince. Low, spreading shrub, the branches of which are armed with formidable thorns. In early spring the branches are hidden by the wealth of dazzling scarlet flowers. The quince-shaped fruits which follow are rather fragrant.

Deutzia. Ornamental shrubs that are grown because of their profusion of showy white or bluish flowers in spring or early summer. A thinning out of the old wood soon after the flowering season will be of advantage, but this should be done with caution, for the greatest bloom is obtained from plants that have had a minimum of pruning. Very effective for borders of shrubberies. Prefer a well-drained soil.

Deutzia gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. Slender, low-growing shrub, with branches usually arching and having bright green leaves which are slightly rough on the upper surface; flowers pure white, in long, graceful racemes. Fine for winter forcing.

D. Lemoinei. Lemoinei's Deutzia. Small, spreading shrub that is vigorous in growth and produces large flowers. Very effective either for winter forcing or for border planting.

D. scabra plena (D. crenata plena). Double Pink Deutzia. One

Elaeagnus angustifolia. Oleaster, or Russian Olive. A large shrub with silvery frequently spiny branches; leaves light green above, silvery white beneath; flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant; berries yellow, coated with silvery scales.

E. longipes. The "Gumi" of Japan. Large shrub, with reddish brown scaly branches; leaves oval, dark green above, brown-spotted beneath; flowers yellowish white, fragrant; fruit oblong, bright scarlet, slightly acid and astringent, much used in the making of jams and jellies.

Eunymus americanus. Strawberry Bush. Tall-growing shrub with slender green branches; odd yellowish or reddish green flowers; fruit pink, warty, and possessed of scarlet seed-coats.

E. europaeus. Spindle Tree. Usually larger-growing than the American variety and more showy. The yellowish flowers are borne in early spring as nodding clusters; fruits four-lobed, rose-pink.

E. radicans variegatus. Low, trailing shrub, usually grown as a vine, for when planted along a wall it will climb 20 feet; when grown as a shrub it forms a thick growth along the ground; the leaves are variegated with silvery white; fruits pink. Fine for edging beds or groups or for covering low walls.

Exochordo grandiflora. Pearl-Bush. Hardy, slender, spreading shrub, 10 to 15 feet high; foliage bright green; racemes of pure white flowers in April and May, which gracefully bend the branches.

Forsythia suspensa. Drooping Golden-Bell. Graceful shrub, with branches drooping to the ground, where they often take root; the branches are literally covered with the golden yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Good cover for steep slopes, walls, fences, and arbors.

F. intermedia. Hybrid Golden-Bell. A tall shrub with slender, arching branches; of garden origin. Leaves simple or three-parted, dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion. Grows 8 to 10 feet high; very floriferous.

F. suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bell. An upright-growing variety of *F. suspensa*, with the branches gracefully arching near the tips. Rich golden yellow flowers are borne in great profusion along the branches before the leaves appear. One of the best of the Forsythias.

F. viridissima. Green-barked Golden-Bell. Large shrub, with erect, green-barked branches and flowers a bit darker than those of the other varieties; petals of the flowers usually twisted. Needs a little protection in the cold North.



All the Barberries are beautiful



Hamamelis virginiana. *Witch-Hazel.* Large, perfectly hardy shrubs that produce their peculiarly shaped yellow flowers in September and October when outdoor flowers are a novelty. The autumnal color of the leaves is also yellow, but they fall about the time the flowers commence to open, the latter remaining on the branches in good condition for a long time. 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea, or Rose of Sharon). Hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs that are so vigorous in habit as to be almost treelike. The vari-colored flowers, both single and double, coming in August and September, furnish charming color-tones to the shrubbery borders at a time when they are much needed. The Altheas are easily cultivated and will thrive in any fertile soil. A hedge of these plants makes a pretty sight at blooming-time.

Albo-plenus. Double; white, with crimson center.

Ardens. Double; bluish purple; distinct.

Carneo-plenus. Double; flesh-color. One of the best of the double varieties.

Comte de Flanders. Double; dark red.

Joan of Arc. Double; pure white.

Lady Stanley. Double; bluish-white; handsome.

We offer tree-form plants of the above varieties at these prices: 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Hydrangea. Free-flowering ornamentals that are well known and widely planted for their foliage effects and the showy white, pink, or blue flowers. They are effective either as specimen plants on the lawn, grouped in masses, in borders, or for foundation planting. The climber of the family, *H. petiolaris* is well adapted to covering walls and old trees.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. *Hills of Snow.* One of the most showy of the Hydrangeas, with its profusion of snow-white clusters of flowers decorating the plant throughout most of the summer. The heads are from 5 to 7 inches across.

H. opuloides otaksa (*H. hortensis otaksa*). Dwarf-growing, dense, and bearing in profusion its large, globular heads of pink or blue flowers.

H. opuloides, Thomas Hogg (*H. hortensis, Thomas Hogg*). One of the handsomest of the *H. opuloides* section, doing well as a pot-plant or as a specimen on the lawn; flowers are in great heads of the purest white, produced freely and continuously during the blooming season.

H. paniculata grandiflora. The hardest and most popular Hydrangea, it has greater adaptability to climatic variations than the others, and in July and August its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.

Hypericum Moserianum. *Gold-Flower.* Low, erect subshrub with the tips of the branches pendulous; foliage dark green above; golden yellow flowers in July and August, lasting a long time.

Kerria japonica flore-pleno (*K. japonica*). *Globe-Flower.* An attractive shrub with numerous short-branched, spreading stems; leaves bright green; in autumn turning to clear yellow; flowers double, bright yellow, large and showy. Vigorous grower, but not entirely hardy in the far North.

K. japonica argenteo-variegata (*K. japonica variegata*). *Variegated-leaved Kerria.* A dwarf form, 2 to 3 feet high, that is much used for edging purposes. Leaves small, green, charmingly bordered white.

Laburnum vulgare (*Cytisus Laburnum*). *Golden Chain.* Height, to 20 feet; a picturesque shrub, with glossy green leaves which do not change color in autumn. A conspicuous feature, which gives it its common name, are the long racemes of golden yellow flowers in June. 4-6 ft., \$1 each.

Ligustrum. The Deciduous Privets. These grand shrubs are extensively used for hedges and screens and are occasionally given space in the shrub plantations for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stand clipping admirably.

L. Ito. *Japan Privet.* A large shrub, with gracefully spreading or curving branches; leaves dark green, assuming a purplish hue in autumn; flowers white, arranged along the branches in numerous short, lilac-like panicles, followed by bluish black berries. 1½-2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$12 per 100; 2-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

L. Ito Regelianum (*L. Regelianum*). *Regel's Privet.* Branches spreading, horizontal, or slightly drooping; dense and low-growing; blooms in June and July—panicles of white flowers. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. 1½-2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$40 per 100.

La Reine. Double; deep rose.

Pearl. Double; a beautiful white with no trace of color in the center.

Totus albus. Single; pure white; one of the best.

Variegatus. Flowers lavender, blotched with purple at base of petals; leaves variegated with creamy white.



Judas Tree

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Tree-Form.

We have trained a limited number of plants of *H. paniculata grandiflora* into tree-form, and we offer them as ideal specimens for tubs or for lawn planting. Imagine a treelike Hydrangea with branches bending beneath the weight of the handsome flower-clusters which gradually change from white to pink and bronzy green! Do more than imagine; include them in your order! 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

H. petiolaris. *Climbing Hydrangea.* One of the finest deciduous-leaved climbing plants available for covering brick or stone walls as well as for hiding unsightly tree stumps. It clings tenaciously to the walls and its early-appearing dark green leaves supply a green covering before the Virginia Creeper wakes up. The enormous flower-clusters in July give an unusually attractive appearance to the place supporting it. Sturdy plants, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Large, vigorous-growing shrub of excellent habit, with dark green glossy foliage that is retained until late in winter. Flowers white, in erect, compact, many-flowered panicles. Very hardy. 1-1½ ft., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 1½-2 ft., transplanted, \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; 2-3 ft., transplanted, \$12.50 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.

L. pulaski. *Polish Privet.* Introduced from Poland, by the Iowa State College. Its hardiness for far northern planting is thoroughly established; foliage deep, rich, waxy green; blooms profusely, and is as fragrant and showy as the lilacs. 1½-2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.



Eleagnus longipes with scarlet berries



Lonicera. Honeysuckle). Handsome, ornamental shrubs, easy of cultivation, hardy, and rightly popular because of their fragrant flowers in early spring, which are produced in wondrous profusion and with a pleasing variety as to color.

Lonicera fragrantissima. *Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.* Large, half-evergreen shrub, with long, slender, recurving branches and bright green broadly ovate leaves; flowers creamy white or light yellow, fragrant, expanding early in spring. Very desirable.

L. Morrowii. To 6 feet high, with wide-spreading branches and oval, dark green leaves; flowers pure white, changing to yellow, followed by red fruit.

Philadelphus (Syringa, Mock Orange). Popular, ornamental, deciduous shrubs that will add attractiveness and fragrance to the home grounds. Nearly all of the varieties blossom in June—this uniformity as to blooming period being one of the remarkable characteristics of the remarkable Mock Orange family.

Philadelphus coronarius. *Common Mock Orange.* Hardy, vigorous, upright-growing shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with arching branches; large, handsome foliage; flowers fragrant, pure white or cream-white in dense racemes. An old favorite.

P. coronarius foliis aureis. *Golden Mock Orange.* Forms a pleasing contrast with other shrubs by reason of its golden yellow foliage.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. *White Kerria.* Much-branched, gracefully spreading shrub, 3 to 6 feet high; leaves bright green, sharply saw-edged, offering a fine background for the pure white, syringa-like flowers in May and June and the shiny black berries in autumn. Thrives in any good soil.

Rhus Cotinus. *Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.* A medium-sized, spreading shrub with a profusion of fringe-like, feathery flowers in summer; leaves bright pea-green. When in full bloom it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke.

R. glabra. *Smooth Sumac.* The handsome, finely cut foliage turns scarlet in autumn; greenish flowers in July in panicles 10 inches long, followed by crimson, hairy seeds.

R. typhina. *Staghorn Sumac.* Large shrub, with dark brown bark, alternate, compound leaves, 16 to 24 inches long; branches densely covered with dark brown, velvety hairs; flowers greenish, in dense, terminal panicles in June and July. Grows in the driest soils, and is particularly desirable for ornamental plantings because of the brilliant autumnal coloring.

Spiraea (Spiraea). A group of low or medium-sized deciduous ornamental shrubs that distribute their white or pink blossoms over practically the whole season, some varieties blooming in very early spring, others in midsummer, and yet others in autumn. Their habit of growth is exceedingly graceful, and the bloom is so profuse as almost to hide the leaves.

Spiraea arguta. Vigorous-growing, hardy, medium-sized shrub that blooms in early spring; foliage bright green, fading into tones of yellow

L. Ruprechtiana. *Manchurian Honeysuckle.* Large-sized shrub; flowers on rather long panicles, pure white, changing to yellow, appearing in May and June; fruit red or sometimes yellow.

L. Standishii. Medium-sized, half-evergreen shrub, with spreading branches; flowers white, slightly blushed and very fragrant, opening in March and April; fruit scarlet.

L. tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Grows

8 to 10 feet high; the fragrant white or pink flowers make a handsome showing against the green foliage in May and June. This effective display is augmented later when the striking red or orange fruit appears.

L. tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A white variety of the above, with a profusion of bright red berries ripening in summer and persisting until autumn.

P. Falconeri. *Falconer's Mock Orange.* A very attractive medium-sized shrub with slender, gracefully arching branches; flowers in loose racemes, pure white, fragrant.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* Vigorous-growing, reaching 10 feet in height, with the branches spreading and frequently arching; the long branches are thick-

ly set with the clusters of large, pure white, slightly fragrant flowers. Very showy.

L. Lewisii (P. Gordonianus). An upright-growing Mock Orange with spreading branches and a late-blooming habit that helps prolong the flowering season of the family; the flowers come in racemes of varying length, but the bloom is profuse, pure white, and rather fragrant.

Ribes odoratum (R. aureum). *Missouri or Flowering Currant.* Vigorous-growing shrub with bright green, three-lobed leaves and golden yellow flowers in racemes of five to eight, appearing in early spring with the leaves. Berries are black; edible. Easy to grow.

Robinia hispida. *Rose Acacia.* Low-growing, rarely over 3 feet high, with stems, brachlets, and petioles bristly-hairy; flowers beautiful rose-pink or pale purple, in loose, nodding racemes of three to five blossoms. Fine top-grafted plants that make splendid ornamental specimens, \$1.50 each.

Sambucus canadensis. *American or Sweet Elder.* Large, handsome, familiar shrub, with stout yellowish-gray branches that are filled with a white pith; foliage bright green; flowers white, in cymes, 3 to 10 inches across; fruit purplish-black, used in cookery and in medicine.

S. nigra aurea. *Golden-leaved Elder.* Taller-growing than the preceding variety, with gray, deeply furrowed bark and handsome golden yellow foliage; flowers and fruit similar to *S. Canadensis*.

and orange; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion. Very handsome.

S. Billardii. Rather tall-growing sort with brown, hairy branches and sharply saw-edged leaves; flowers bright pink, in narrow, dense panicles, 2 to 8 inches long; blooming period, July and August. Very showy.

S. Bumalda. Rarely grows over 2 feet tall, but is vigorous nevertheless, the upright branches bearing a rich profusion of deep pink flowers in dense, flat-topped cymes; foliage bright green, sometimes variegated with yellow.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer (S. Anthony Waterer). Compact, free-flowering variety of the above, with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs; blooms till late in autumn.

S. cantoniensis (S. Reevesiana). *Lance-leaved Spiraea.* Tall and graceful, with neat

foliage that is lance-shaped, dark green above, and pale bluish green beneath; flowers pure white.

S. prunifolia plena (S. prunifolia). *Bridal Wreath.* In early spring, the long, sweeping branches of this splendid variety are literally covered over much of their length by the charming, small, double, white flowers. The leaves, in autumn, assume brilliant tints of orange and scarlet.

S. Thunbergii. Featherly, bright green foliage; bears such a profusion of pure white flowers that in April and May the plant has the appearance of being covered with a mantle of snow.

S. Vanhouttei. Grows about 6 feet high, with arching branches, dark green leaves, and numerous clusters of white flowers.

Stephanandra flexuosa. Low, spreading, spirea-like shrub with gracefully pendent branches which are densely and regularly interwoven; the dedicated cut leaves assume brilliant reddish purple tints in autumn; flowers snowy white, small, but produced in such profusion as to make the plant a showy part of herbaceous borders or shrubberies.

Styrax japonica. *Japan Silver Bell.* A large shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, and, in favorable locations, to 30 feet; branches slender, spreading; leaves bright green; the fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes give it a distinct value as an ornamental shrub.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. *Snowberry.* Bushy shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with slender, spreading branches; loose racemes of pinkish flowers in summer are followed by waxy, snow-white berries.

S. vulgaris. *Coral Berry, or Indian Currant.* The conspicuous ornamental feature of this plant is the wealth of plump red fruits that are clustered along the arching branches until late winter.



The generous *Deutzia*, abundant with bloom



Syringa. (Lilac). Without a doubt among the most popular of the early spring bloomers. Their bright green foliage and large, showy, fragrant panicles of flowers contribute brightness and perfume to the shrubbery of which they are a part. We offer any of the following kinds in either tree or bush-form at the prices given. *Syringa vulgaris* and *S. vulgaris alba* are grown on their own roots; the others are grafted upon English privet to prevent suckering.

Tree-form, 3-4 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Bush-form, 2-3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3-4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz. See Special Offer below.

Syringa chinensis (*S. rothomagensis*). *Rouen Lilac*. Has slender, arching branches and narrow leaves; large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color.

S. japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac*. A native of the forests of northern Japan that reaches a height of 40 feet with a tall stem sometimes a foot or more in diameter; leaves large, dark lustrous green; flower-clusters white, 12 to 18

inches long and 12 to 14 inches wide. Magnificent.

S. josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac*. One of the late-blooming kinds that is valuable for prolonging the lilac season into June. Broad, dark green leaves and lilac-purple flowers in large panicles.

S. villosa. Stout, warty branches and bright green, oblong, sharp-pointed leaves; large

panicles of pinkish lilac flowers in May and June.

S. vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac*. Hardy and vigorous, blooming profusely even under adverse conditions; flowers light purple, fragrant, and borne in good-sized clusters in May.

S. vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac*. The well-known, old-fashioned pure white variety with fragrant flowers and luxuriant foliage.

Hybrid Varieties of Lilacs

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; very large panicles of beautiful blue flowers, shading lilac.

Belle de Nancy. Double; great panicles of pink flowers with white center.

Charles X. Single; strong, rapid grower; rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

Congo. Single; flowers a beautiful deep wine-red.

Docteur Masters. Double; fine clear lilac.

Viburnum. (*Snowball*) Hardy, upright, mostly rather large shrubs of good, compact habit, neat foliage, and double or single, white or pinkish flowers in showy clusters. The bloom is very profuse and the flower-heads of large size. Several of the species have showy fruits succeeding the flowers, and most of them exhibit beautiful autumnal leaf-coloring. Fine for planting along shrubbery or roads; some species will make a showy appearance if planted alone on the lawn.

Viburnum cassinoides. *Wild-Red.* Medium-sized shrub, with rich green foliage that is handsomely colored in autumn; broad, flat-topped panicles of creamy white flowers in June, followed by pink berries which later turn blue.

V. dentatum. *Aron-Wood.* Upright, bushy shrub, that thrives in moist soil; foliage bright green, in fall changing to rich purple and red; flowers creamy white, in flat cymes in May; berries blue-black.

V. Lantana. *Wayfaring Tree.* Hardy, large-sized, upright shrub that seems particularly well adapted to the drier situations and limestone soil. Leaves heart-shaped, crinkled,

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single; large panicles of pure white flowers. Very fine variety.

Lamarck. Double; long clusters of rosy lilac flowers.

Leon Simon. Large, double flowers of a purplish crimson shade.

Marie Legraye. Dwarf sort, with single, creamy white flowers of immense size.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double; sweetly

scented pure white flowers in large panicles.

Mme. Lemoine. A pure white, double variety that has won many prizes. Good forcer.

Philemon. Single, red-flowered variety that is very pleasing.

President Grevy. Beautiful, double, lilac-blue flowers in huge panicles.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Long panicles of single, dark purplish red flowers. Splendid sort.

long-persistent; flowers white, in dense cymes, appearing in May and June; berries bright red, later changing to black.

V. Lentago. *Sheep-Berry.* Large shrub or small tree, with slender branches and long-pointed winter-buds; glossy, dark green leaves; white flowers in cymes 2 to 5 inches broad; fruit oval, blue-black. Hardy.

Viburnum Opulus. *High-Bush Cranberry.* Medium-sized shrub, smooth, light gray branches; handsome three-lobed leaves that assume a particularly brilliant color in autumn; white flowers in cymes 3 to 4 inches broad, followed by red fruits that persist during the winter.

V. Opulus sterile. *Snowball.* The old-

fashioned favorite, with large, globular clusters of white sterile flowers the latter part of May. Very useful for specimens or for planting in groups.

V. tomentosum. *Single-flowered Japanese Snowball.* Rather tall, vigorous grower, with spreading branches, rich olive-green foliage, bronze-margined; flowers white, in flat-topped clusters; berries red, changing to bluish black.

V. tomentosum plicatum (*V. plicatum*). *Japanese Snowball.* Considered the finest of the Snowballs, and in great demand in New York for use on Decoration Day. Handsome foliage, pure white globular heads of flowers, and its ability to cope with insect attacks make this a desirable variety. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Weigela (*Diervilla*). Hardy, vigorous shrubs of spreading habit that thrive most satisfactorily in moist, loamy soil. They are extremely showy, the long, slender branches being clothed during the blooming season with the dainty flowers, the color of which varies greatly in the different species—a characteristic of this genus.

Weigela aurea variegata. *Variegated Weigela.* A dwarf form that has unusually attractive foliage and flowers, the leaves being variegated with yellowish white, and the flowers being charmingly rose-colored. Very desirable.

W. candida. Vigorous grower, but retains its refined appearance withal. Yields a profuse crop of pure white flowers in June and lighter ones at intervals during the summer.

W. Desboisii. A variety that is very attractive by reason of its deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best of the rose-flowered sorts.

Weigela hortensis nivea. A dwarf, spreading variety of slow but vigorous growth, with large foliage and white flowers in great profusion.

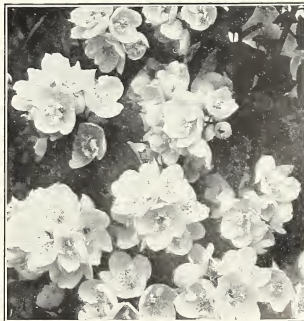
W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. The most beautiful of the Weigelas, freely producing its gorgeous crimson flowers throughout the season.

W. rosea. Rather hardy and very free-flowering variety that grows to about 6 feet in height; in May the unusual showing of rose-colored flowers makes it a conspicuous part of the general planting scheme. Considered one of the finest of the Weigelas.

Twelve Beautiful Lilacs for \$10

We want you to know these strikingly handsome, fragrant flowering shrubs as we know them; we want to help you to a realization of their value as ornaments; we feel certain that, once planted around your home, they will increase the esthetic as well as the monetary value of your property. Accordingly, we offer you a collection of twelve strong, two-year plants for \$10—varieties of our choosing. In spring and early summer they will be resplendent with their gorgeous panicles of flowers, delighting the eye with their charming colors and scenting the air with their fragrance.

\$10 Include This Collection in Your Order \$10



Philadelphus—the dainty, delicate "Mock Orange"



Pergola with
Wisteria
Japanese Bar-
berry in the
foreground

Many Uses for Ornamental Vines

Ornamental Vines provide shade for porches, pergolas, arbors; as screens, they contribute privacy; as wall-coverings, they lend a dignified, home-like permanent atmosphere to a place, such as mere coats of paint can never give. The foliage is restful, the flowers gorgeous; some have brilliantly colored berries and autumnal leaf-colorings that are the envy and despair of artists. Plant these vines freely about your home, for in them are possibilities for greatly increasing the charm and value of your property.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Actinidia arguta. Rapid-growing climber from Japan; flowers white with purple centre, borne profusely; fruit round and edible.

Ampelopsis, quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Vigorous; clings to walls with its disk-bearing tendrils; affords quick, dense shade; leaves take on gorgeous autumnal tints; blue berries in ample panicles.



Kudzu Vine

A. tricuspidata Veitchii (*A. Veitchii tricuspidata*). *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* Rapid-growing hardy variety that clings to the smoothest surface, the deep green, overlapping foliage turning to bright crimson and yellow in autumn. Blue berries in compound clusters. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Aristolochia. Siph. *Dutchman's Pipe.* Leaves large, dark green, affording dense shade; curious pipe-shaped flowers, yellowish brown in color. \$1.50 each.

Bignonia grandiflora. *Trumpet-Vine.* Beautiful evergreen vine, with thick, shining leaves and immense orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 3-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

B. radicans. *Scarlet Trumpet-Vine.* Deep scarlet flowers in August. 2- and 3-year plants.

Celastrus orbiculatus (*C. articulatus*). *Japanese Bittersweet.* A native of Japan, with orange-yellow berries that split open and disclose the crimson arils which enclose the seeds.

C. scandens. *American Bittersweet.* The native twiner with orange-yellow capsules that burst and display the crimson arils. Fine for sending over tree or latticework.

Clematis. A group of hardy, showy, free-flowering vines that are well adapted to training over porches, balconies, trellises, walls, fences, and arbors. The flowers of some are very fragrant. We have grouped our varieties into two classes—small-flowering and large-flowering.

Small-Flowering Clematis

Clematis coccinea. *Scarlet Clematis.* Small, graceful vine with attractively cut and variegated foliage and a profusion of nodding scarlet or purplish red flowers.

C. paniculata. Rapid-growing, free-blooming, hardy vine that is very popular for training over porches, verandas, etc. The charming white flowers are quite fragrant and almost hide the foliage in late summer.

Large-Flowering Clematis Hybrids

Extra-strong, 2-year plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers double, pure white, and fragrant. Requires some protection.

Henri. Robust, free-flowering variety; flowers white, large, and very showy.

Jackmanii. Exceptionally fine, producing its large, velvety purple flowers in abundance until frosts interfere.



The Climbing Honeysuckles are showy and usually very sweet scented.

Lawsoniana. Very large, rosy purple flowers that are notably showy and freely produced.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Vigorous grower and productive of many, large, vivid crimson flowers.

Mme. Grange. Remarkably vigorous; flowers large, deep, rich, velvety maroon-crimson, becoming purplish with age.

Ramona. Strong, rampant grower that gives an abundance of bloom all though the season. Flowers rich lavender-blue.

Euonymus radicans. Creeping *Euonymus*. Very attractive evergreen climber, with small, rich green foliage; fruits pink.

Hedera Helix. *English Ivy*. The well-known Ivy that is hardy and generally satisfactory, especially when planted on a northern exposure. Fine for covering walls or bare spaces under trees.

Lonicera. (Honeysuckle). Hardy vines with showy, sweet-scented flowers; fine for twining over walls, arbors, trellises, and the like. If used as ground-covers, the vines are left to ramble without any support, and at flowering-time they are a delight to the passerby.

Lonicera japonica aureo-teticulata. *Golden Honeysuckle*. The point of attraction is the beautiful golden variegation of the persistent leaves. Very handsome.

L. japonica Halliana. *Hall's Honeysuckle*. A rampant evergreen climber with pleasing foliage and deliciously fragrant white flowers that change to yellow; blooms profusely.

Lonicera Periclymenum belgica. *Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle*. A grand plant that will climb if furnished with a support; flowers yellowish white, pale purple outside, freely produced throughout the summer.

L. sempervirens. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle*. An excellent climber with rich scarlet flowers throughout the summer.

Lycium chinense. *Matrimony Vine*. Hardy, vigorous-growing. The long branches may be trained over trellises or allowed to sweep over retaining walls and steep banks. Bears beautiful pink or purple flowers and great quantities of scarlet berries.

Pueraria Thunbergiana. *Kudzu Vine*. Probably the most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, when once established making a growth of 50 feet in one season. Supplies dense shade; rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms in small racemes in late summer.

Vinca minor. *Periwinkle, or Myrtle*. A familiar, hardy, trailing plant that is valuable for covering the ground in deep shade where other plants would not live. It has shining, evergreen foliage and handsome, silver-shaped lilac-blue flowers in spring.

Vitis cordifolia. *Frost or Winter Grape*. One of the most vigorous of American vines, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees; handsome, shiny foliage and loose clusters of small black berries that become edible after frost.

V. Labrusca. *Fox Grape*. The parent of a large part of the American cultivated grapes. Strong-growing, high-climbing, with attractive foliage and good clusters of large, purple-black berries that make delicious conserves.

Wisteria sinensis. *Chinese Wisteria*. Picturesque climber with great clusters of pale bluish violet, pea-shaped flowers that make a handsome showing when a vine has been properly trained over a porch or arbor. After becoming established, the vine makes an enormous annual growth. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

W. sinensis alba. The vine has all the sterling qualities of its parent, the preceding variety, being different in that the magnificent clusters of flowers are white. \$1 each.

W. Tree-Form. It is possible to train the Wisteria as a standard, and we have specimens growing on our grounds that have always been the center of attraction when in bloom. We have a number of such Tree-Form Wisterias in two colors—White and Purple—that will be most desirable for lawns. Either color, \$5 each.

Graceful Ornamental Reeds and Grasses.

Price, 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.

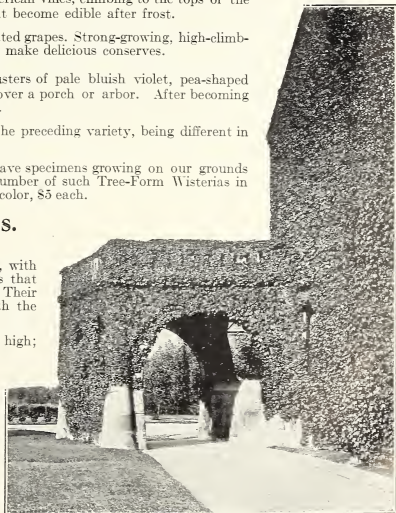
As the final artistic touch to a planting, these ornamentals are almost essential, with their long, slender, arching stems and leaves crowned with huge, plumelike heads that may be cut before fully ripe and used as indoor decorations for a long time. Their beauty increases year by year, and your home grounds will take on charm with the addition of masses of these handsome, graceful plants.

Arundo Donax. *Great Reed*. Hardy, vigorous-growing reed, 10 to 15 feet high; leaves long and broad; showy plumes a foot or more in length, of a reddish brown color changing to silvery gray.

Erianthus Ravennae. *Plume Grass*. Stout, tall, perennial grass, in well-drained soils making great clumps, producing as many as forty to fifty large, silky plumes; leaves long, narrow, rich, deep green, drooping gracefully.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. *Japan Rush*. A tall-growing grass that sways gracefully in the wind; leaves narrow, green with silvery midrib; brown plumes 4 to 6 inches long in late summer.

Gynerium argenteum. *Pampas Grass*. Tall-growing and vigorous, forming dense clumps when well established; leaves long and narrow, gracefully spreading and drooping, silvery white plumes 2 feet in length.



Japanese or Boston Ivy



The Old-fashioned Garden of Hardy Perennial Plants

Larkspurs and
Canterbury
BellsBorder of hardy
Chrysanthemums

Achillea Ptarmica, fl. pl., *The Pearl*
Double white, July, 1½ to 2 ft.

Anchusa Italica Dropmore. Blue,
July to Oct., 3 ft. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per
dozen.

Anemone Japonica. *The Anemones*
alba. White, 2 ft.
Queen Charlotte. Soft pink, 2 ft.
Whirlwind. Double white, 2 ft.

Aquilegia *The Columbines*
Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow, April to
June, 2 ft.

Chrysanthemum *The Hardy*
Chrysanthemums

Hardy Pompon Varieties
Aberdeen. Rich bronze; button type.
Apple Blossom. Large, pale pink.
Autumn Glow. Rosy crimson, shading
both warm and bright.

Eva. Flowers a delicate pink, one of our
best early varieties.

Glory of Seven Oaks. Dwarf, golden yellow,
very free flowering and very early.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Yellow, June
to Sept., 3 ft.

Delphinium *The Hardy Larkspurs*.
Chinensis. Gentian blue, 2½ ft.
var. alba. White.
formosum. Dark blue, 4 to 5 ft.
Belladonna. Light blue, 4 ft.

Dianthus Barbatas. *Sweet William*.
Mixed colors.

In colors. Crimson, white and Newport
pink, 1½ ft.

plumarius. *Scotch Pink*. June, 9 in.

Digitalis *The Foxgloves*.

gloxiniæflora. White and pink, June and
July, 3 ft.

var. alba. White, June and July, 3 ft.

lanata. Cream color, long, dense spikes of
small flowers. Very attractive, June and July.

monstrosa. *Mammoth Foxglove*. Long
spikes, enormous flowers, mixed colors.

purpurea. Purple and white, June and
July, 3 ft.

Funkia *The Plaintain Lilies*.

ubcordata grandiflora. Pure white, July
and Sept., 2 ft.

lanceifolia. Lilac, August, 2 ft.

Grandmother knew them,
and tended them with a care born
of a realization of their splendor under
favorable conditions of cultivation.

Her home-garden was full of favorites that
"came back" each spring and gave a wealth of
bloom until early winter. The plants that Grand-
mother loved have shared in the spirit of improvement
that has touched nearly everything with which she was
familiar, and we are offering to you, in many instances, greatly
improved varieties of the Hardy Perennials that graced the
gardens of long ago.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, \$2.50 per 10; \$20 per 100

ovata. Lavender blue, 1 to 2 ft., June and
July. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Gaillardia grandiflora. *Blanket-flower*.
Red and yellow, June to Nov., 2 ft.

Helleborus niger. Christmas Rose.
During mild days of winter, from Dec-
ember to early spring, well-established plants
will produce their white, waxy flowers, resem-
bling single roses. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. Pink, Aug-
ust, 5 ft.

var. Crimson Eye. August and September,
5 ft.

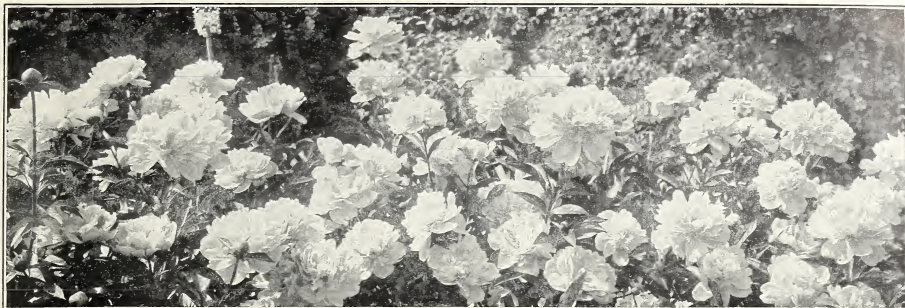
Mallow Marvels. Giant mixed, white
pink and red, 5 to 6 ft.

Hollyhock. Double white, double red,
double pink, double yellow, double salmon,
double carmine pink.

Iberis sempervirens Candytuft. White.
May and June, 8 ft.

Iris germanica. German Iris.

The tall, sword-like leaves are interesting
in themselves until the gorgeous flowers, with
their unusual form, their beautiful variegation,
and numerous shades of color, make their
appearance in May. We have a great number
of different varieties, in all colors.



No part of the garden yields more of color and fragrance than the Paeony bed

Iris Kaempferi. *Japanese Iris.* In June and July, the 2- to 3-foot flower-stems are topped with flat, expanded, lightly poised blossoms 6 to 9 inches across, in rich color combinations of white, blue, purple, lavender-pink, lilac, yellow, and maroon. And the plants are hardy, requiring no protection in the coldest winters. Spreads rapidly. We have fifty named varieties, several of which we list below. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Beauty. Lavender, yellow, and white.

Fairy. Dark purple; early.

Paragon. White; very large and fine.

Royal Rose. Rose-edged white.

Liver Cloud. White and lavender.

Lavandula vera. *Sweet Lavender.* Much-branched, densely leafy plant, all parts of which are aromatic, the lavender-blue flowers being particularly pleasing in this respect, retaining their fragrance for a long time when cut and dried.

Paeonia albiflora. *Herbaceous Peonies.* Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials, and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties that we name below we have selected with great care as being excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100

Agida. Violet-rose; early-blooming, free flowering, semi-double type of medium size.

Berlioz. Rosy magenta; large, compact, rose type; strong grower, free bloomer.

Canari. Yellowish; globular bomb type of medium size; fragrant; late.

Charlemagne. Lilac with bluish center; late, rose type; fragrant; late.

Delachei. Rosy magenta; large, rose type; very fine bloomer; late. Extra-fine variety.

Duc de Wellington. White with sulphur center; large, bomb type; very free bloomer; very fragrant; late.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white; medium-sized, crown type; fragrant; two days earlier than *Festiva maxima*.

Edulis superba. Bright mauve-pink; large, rather flat, crown type; strong, upright grower, free bloomer; fragrant; early.

Festiva maxima. Pure white, flecked with carmine; very large, rose type; free-flowering; fragrant; medium early. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

L'Eclatante. Brilliant red; very large bomb type; strong-growing; midseason.

L'Indispensable. Lilac-white, changing to violet-rose; large, bomb type; free-blooming; medium early.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark red; medium-sized, semi-double type; fragrant; late.

Marechal McMahon. Rich, dark red; large, bomb type; a fine flower of rare beauty.

Meissonier. Reddish purple; medium-sized bomb type; free flowering; fragrant; midseason.

Mme. Calot. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker; large, rose type, free flowering; fragrant; early. Very good.

Mme. de Verneville. Pure white, center blushed; very large and full, bomb type; fragrant; early.

Queen Victoria. Milk-white guards tinted flesh, the center creamy white with crimson spots; medium-sized bomb type; free blooming; fragrant; midseason.

Rubens. Very dark crimson; large, semi-double type; fragrant; early. Extra-fine variety.

Rubra triumphans. Dark crimson; large, semi-double type; free flowering; fragrant; early; midseason.

P. officinalis. The old-fashioned "Piney" of Grandmother's day—large, double flowers having a pleasingly rich fragrance. They come into bloom ten days or two weeks earlier than do the herbaceous sorts.

P. officinalis rubra. The deep crimson variety that makes such a strikingly handsome showing when in bloom. Very fragrant and among the earliest blooming of the species.

P. officinalis rosea superba. The light rose-colored, fragrant, double flowers make this plant very attractive at blooming-time.

P. tenuifolia. Finely cut, fringe-like foliage gives distinction to this species. The flowers are single, rich red, the broad, silky petals and brilliant golden stamens making them strikingly prominent.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Unquestionably hardy, for it is the glory of the arctic regions, where it flaunts its cup-shaped, white, yellow to orange-scarlet flowers over an immense territory.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* The showiest of the Poppies, with great silky scarlet and red flowers on long stems, borne well above the foliage.

Primula Auricula. An old-time favorite that is again becoming popular because of the ease with which it is established and

the great variety of cheery colors represented in the flowers.

P. veris superba. *Giant Cowslip.* Note-worthy because of the great trusses of large flowers, the individual blossoms being 1 to 2 inches across; color, bright canary-yellow.

Pyrethrum Feevref. Fine for cut-flowers, the white, pink, and red aster-like flowers making a splendid showing indoors as well as out.

Tritoma Pfitzeri. *Red-Hot Poker, or Flame Flower.* The richest flowering bedding plant of its season, the tall spikes surmounted by brilliant orange-scarlet flower-heads over 12 inches long; needs some protection in winter.

Phlox. *New Dwarf Large-flowered.* In this race of New Dwarf Large-flowered Phloxes, we are proud to offer varieties that represent recent improvements in this hardy perennial. Flowering early in July and continuing during the entire summer, the large panicles with their rich "self" and variegated colorings afford a display that is hardly surpassed by any other plant. Rich soil and full sunlight will produce the sturdiest plants and the largest and prettiest flowers. An occasional transplanting will be beneficial.

Prices of any of the following varieties, strong, 2-year plants, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Aurore. Large flowers; coppery orange, rich crimson center.

Coquelicot. An exceedingly attractive variety; crimson scarlet.

Eclairer. Earliest; large; carmine-rose, center shaded white.

Feu de Bengal. Showy; deep, fiery red flowers.

Hercules. Large flowers; deep carmine with crimson eye.

Lustre. Beautiful soft rose-pink flowers, large crimson center.

Miss T. Levasseur. Very fine sort; white, tinted rose and marbled crimson.

Neptune. Pure self-pink. A favorite with growers.

Pacher. Large, pure pink flowers.

Pluton. Great truss of purple-crimson flowers.

Purite. The best pure white variety we have seen; large, open truss of beautiful flowers.

Rosetta. Large; rose color, center shading to white.

P. subulata. *Ground or Moss Pink.* A dainty, creeping Phlox that is unequalled for rockeries, wall-tops, rock-ledges, dry terrace banks and gravelly hillsides. During the blooming season the foliage is literally hidden beneath the mass of flowers.



Make Rose-Growing Your Hobby

"When business problems vex or household cares annoy, steal away to your Rose-garden and putter around your favorites for an hour or so. There is a charm about them that soon makes you smile at the erstwhile annoyances and send you back to office or home duties with a lighter step and a clearer, keener mind."—Author Unknown.



Climbing roses may be used in all sorts of ways, here it has made the Pergola a charmingly shady nook

The Roses which we offer on this and the following pages are all strong, two-year-old field-grown plants, and have bloomed in the Nursery. Order liberally and make your Rose-garden the beauty-spot in your neighborhood. Prices, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Almost all the Roses in this class are very hardy, vigorous growers and free bloomers, generally succeeding where the Tea Roses fail. They live over winter without protection and bear a profusion of exquisitely shaped, fragrant blooms of many rich colors, forming a beautiful contrast with the large green foliage. Most of the varieties listed are grown on their own roots.



Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine; large, full, globular; fragrant. Vigorous and free flowering.

American Beauty. Magnificent, large, globular flowers of a beautiful rosy crimson, on vigorous stems; delightfully fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Buds long, pointed; flowers large, full, well-formed, bright carmine-rose, fragrant. Vigorous.

Captain Hayward. Scarlet-crimson; of perfect form, fragrant. Vigorous; continuous bloomer.

Clio. Large, globular; flesh color, with rosy pink shading; handsome foliage. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Coquette des Blancs. Flowers white, large, full, well-formed. Profuse ever-bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson, shaded maroon; large and full. Vigorous.

Fisher Holmes. Full, perfectly formed; brilliant reddish scarlet blooms, with deep crimson shading; fragrant. Vigorous.

Frau Karl Druschki. The buds are handsome, long-pointed, opening to very large, cupped flowers of pure snowy white and great substance. A very vigorous grower and exceptionally hardy; very free and continuous bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Beautiful buds, flowers crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant. Vigorous.

Heinrich Munch. Delicate pink blooms, resembling those of the Frau Karl Druschki. The flowers are very large and full. A vigorous grower.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded

ed scarlet; good size, fine form; fragrant. Vigorous and free flowering.

Magna Charta. Large, full, well-formed flowers of bright pink; very fragrant. Exceedingly vigorous; fine for forcing under glass.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center; large, fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright, cherry-red blooms of good size, perfectly double and very fragrant. Vigorous grower.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. An extra-early, light satiny pink Rose with delicate fragrance; the broad, thick petals are heavily recurved; of very vigorous growth.

Mrs. John Laing. Fine long buds; very large flowers of an exquisite soft pink, finely formed and very fragrant. It is very vigorous and free-blooming.

Mrs. R. G. Sharnan-Crawford. Clear rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh on white ground; large, full, perfectly formed. Free blooming; vigorous.

Paul Neyron. Enormous deep rose blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. Very vigorous; floriferous. One of the largest Roses in cultivation, frequently reaching 6 inches in diameter.

Persian Yellow. A beautiful deep golden yellow Rose of large size and fairly full. Vigorous grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. One of the best and most useful dark Roses. The flowers are large, full, well-formed, of a deep velvety crimson shaded with maroon. Very free flowering and vigorous.

Ulrich Brunner. Large cherry-crimson flowers of fine form. Very free flowering and vigorous. A fine all-purpose Rose of standard excellence.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses. The Tea Roses are distinguished by their delicious fragrance and richness of coloring, supplying the shades of yellow that are wanting in the Hybrid Perpetual class. The Hybrid Tea Roses, a result of crossing the Hybrid Perpetuals with the Teas, are fast becoming the most popular class. Both of these classes are perpetual bloomers, having beautiful shades of color, long-pointed buds, and are suitable for pot culture, bedding, and massing. Both classes require slight protection during severe weather.

Prices for following varieties, except where otherwise noted. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

The Radiance Rose, which many of our customers term "the grandest pink Rose grown." A great favorite



Cleveland. H.T. Very full, large, finely formed flowers of a lovely deep coppery yellow at base of petals, flushed reddish copper on old rose. Strong grower.

George Dickson. H.T. Very large, velvety blackish scarlet-crimson blooms, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips and heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veining on the reverse; fragrant. Vigorous grower.

Grass an Teplitz (Crimson Hermosa). H. T. The clusters of fine long buds and magnificent bright crimson flowers, with fiery red shading, make a brilliant show all summer, and its beauty is still further enhanced by the lovely green foliage, which in the young growth is a dark, rich bronze. It is very fragrant, free-blooming, hardy and vigorous.

Columbia. A Hybrid Tea of wonderful blooming qualities—"blooms all the time." The fragrance is beyond description, sweeter than an American Beauty. The color is a true pink, about the shade of a perfect Shawyer, deepening as it opens to glowing pink. A peculiarity of this variety is that the shades all become more intense until the full maturity of the open flower is reached and this color is enduring. Hardy as an oak; thrives in any location; strong grower and soon makes a great display. A great outdoor Rose. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H. T. Strong, erect growing bushes, bearing in the greatest profusion long buds and open flowers, fragrant flowers with high-pointed centers. The petals are of great substance, silvery rosy white on the inside and bright carmine-pink on the outside. 2-year, strong, field-grown plants.

Killarney. H. T. The buds are very long and pointed; the flowers are a lovely flesh, shaded with white, suffused pale pink, and are deliciously perfumed. Vigorous. A lovely and distinct Rose of great merit.

King George. H. T. Large, very full, rich blackish crimson flowers with deep velvety violet flush, opening very freely. Vigorous grower.

La France. H. T. This beautiful old favorite is still one of the best bedding and decorative Roses. The blooms are a delicate silvery rose, with pale lilac shadings, the outside of the petals being deeper in color. They are very large and full, finely formed, and extremely fragrant. Vigorous and hardy; free blooming.

Los Angeles. H. T. A 1917 Rose which is said to be one of the finest ever introduced. In color it is a lustrous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals. The buds are long and pointed, expanding into enormous, intensely fragrant flowers which retain their color until the last petals drop. A moderately vigorous grower. \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Maman Cochet. T. Fine, long, pointed buds; flowers rose, shaded with carmine and salmon, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large and full. Extremely vigorous and floriferous.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H. T. Bright sunny rose, darker center, edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink; very large, globular. Exceedingly free flowering and vigorous.

Mildred Grant. H. T. Flowers of enormous size and substance, with high-pointed centers, silvery white, edges of petals shaded and bordered with pink—a very dainty color combination. Vigorous grower. Strong plants.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (The Daily Mail Rose). Buds lovely coral-red, shaded with yellow; flowers medium-sized, semi-double, of the same shade as the buds, tinted with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. Vigorous grower and hardy. Strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Mrs. Edward Mawley. T. Very large flowers of great substance, beautifully formed and sweetly scented; bright carmine, shaded salmon. Vigorous.

Hermosa. China. An old favorite which bears an abundance of pale pink, fragrant flowers in clusters. It resembles Old Blush but

the flowers are fuller and are produced on stiff, erect stems. Very hardy; continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. One of the best colors in the Hybrid Tea class. The long buds are borne on rigid, erect stems, and open to large, full flowers of elongated cupped form, indian-yellow in color, occasionally washed with salmon-rose.

My Maryland. Its brilliant, lovely shade of pink and beauty of form has no superior, and all summer through, large, perfectly double, magnificent flowers, rich in fragrance, are borne on long, stiff stems, growing from a sturdy fish-shaped bush, which in itself is a distinct ornament to the garden. A great outdoor Rose. Extremely hardy.

National Emblem. H. T. (New.) In color it is a beautiful double, salmon-rose, velvety crimson, shading to vermilion toward the edges. The buds are very long and pointed, and the flowers quite full; profusely produced throughout the season. The foliage is very glossy, neat, and absolutely mildew-proof. Delicately sweet-scented. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

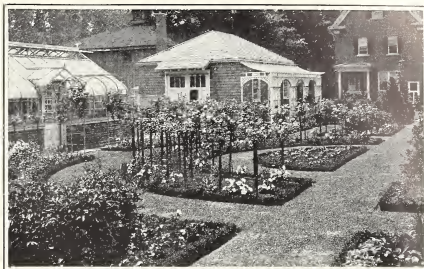
Nellie Parker. H. T. Large, well-formed, pale creamy white flowers with a deeper center, sometimes tinged bluish at tips of petals. Strong, upright grower of branching habit; good foliage.

Ophelia. The color is one so difficult to describe that any description can only be a partial one, and gives but a faint idea of the superb beauty and richness of the shades—salmon-rose and white. Buds of unusual attractiveness, opening full and double. Habit excellent, growth strong, produces flowers on long stems, well up above the foliage, and in great profusion all summer. Hardy in almost all localities. Grand for forcing or out-doors.

Radiance. H. T. This stands supreme as the best pink Rose in cultivation because of its vigorous constitution. The buds are elegant in form, and the large flowers are a good cup-shape, light silvery flesh to salmon-pink, with opaline tints. A constant bloomer and delightfully fragrant.

Rhea Reid. "As large as American Beauty, as double as La France and as red as Richmond," is the enthusiastic way the originator describes this beautiful new Hybrid Tea bush Rose. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty—large, bold, and of splendid substance. It has a strong, disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth, throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming. As an all-around garden bush Rose it has no superior.

Soleil d'Or. Buds tapered, yellow; flowers very full, varying from orange-yellow to a ruddy gold, shaded with nasturtium-red



A formal garden of roses, standard or tree roses as a feature

Sunburst. H.T. Nice long bushes, usually borne singly on long, stout stems; flowers large, full, of fine elongated cupped form, a superb cadmium-yellow passing to yellow-orange in the center. An invaluable Rose for bedding, garden, or forcing.

Sunset. T. Deep apricot flowers of good size. Free blooming; vigorous.

White Maman Cochet. T. Large, full flowers of pure white, occasionally tinged with blush. Vigorous.

Hardy Climbing Roses. The Hardy Climbers not only climb, but they afford a great burst of bloom upon trellises, over fences and hedges, against the porch or house, and, with their attractive foliage, make charming plants for any location. They are hardy and vigorous and make a splendid show with little care.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz.

American Pillar. Mult. The flowers are very large, single, and borne in immense clusters; lovely chaste pink, with a large white eye and bright yellow stamens. Very vigorous.

Climbing American Beauty. H.P. Hundreds of perfect blooms at one time; large, rich rosy crimson, and very fragrant. Hardy. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. Poly. One of the most vigorous climbers, often growing 10 to 18 feet the first season; flowers double, brilliant crimson, in immense clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell-pink flowers, borne in large clusters; fragrant; very vigorous and free blooming.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. W. Buds long, pointed, deep pink; when fully expanded, the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center a rich shell-pink. Deliciously fragrant. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). W. Very double flowers produced in large clusters; intense crimson-maroon, with tips tinged scarlet. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Flower of Fairfield. Mult. Bears its crimson clusters of blooms continuously from spring until late autumn.

Grass an Freudenroff. W. Large trusses of fairly full flowers that, on opening, are a bright red, later becoming dark black-red. Vigorous grower. \$1 each.

Tausendschon. Poly. Well merits the name "Thousand Beauties," for the large clusters of flowers vary in color from pink to white. Magnificent foliage.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose; Creeping Rose). Flowers pure white, single, borne in clusters in great profusion.

William Egan. W. Very hardy; large, double, fragrant, rosy pink flowers in late spring or early summer.



Dwarf Polyantha Roses. Most dwarf in habit, the Polyanthas are especially useful for edging beds of taller-growing Roses or for massing. They are very free-flowering and are about as hardy as the Hybrid Teas.

Prices, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Anny Muller. A splendid bedding Rose, producing flowers that are large, single, full, and of a lovely deep rose color. Vigorous grower.

Baby Dorothy. Flowers bright pink, in large panicles. An incessant bloomer. Very hardy; rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 inches.

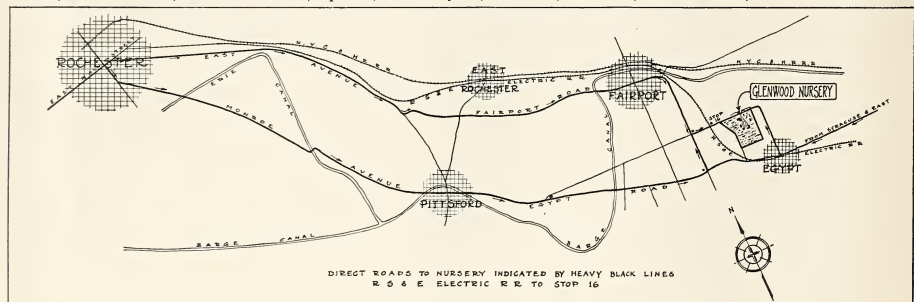
Red Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levassieur; Dwarf Crimson Rambler). Bright red flowers, which last a long time, are borne in clusters of twenty, thirty or more. Grows 15 to 24 inches. Always in bloom.

White Baby Rambler (Katherine Zeimet). Pure white, fragrant clusters of bloom in great profusion over a long season. Each branch bears from fifteen to twenty flowers.

Tree Roses The choicest varieties are now grown in tree-form, 4 to 5 feet high. They have become extremely hardiness. When covered with their lovely double flowers, they are a beautiful sight, and the formal or old-fashioned garden is not complete without them.

Prices, \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

Gen. Jacqueminot, Gruss an Teplitz, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Killarney, Lady Hillingdon, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Magna Charta, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Ophelia, Paul Neyron, Radiance, Sunburst, Tausendschon, White Maman Cochet



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One of our young Evergreen blocks, with Roses in the background

THE FIRST THINGS TO KNOW

What is there about the trees that come from Glenwood Nursery that gives them especial importance in your estimation?

- 1. They are dependable.** Every possible care is taken to have the stock that leaves this Nursery true to name and description.
- 2. They are healthy.** We take extraordinary precautions against insect and fungus attacks, and it is our earnest endeavor to have all our trees and plants entirely free from disease.
- 3. They are hardy.** We are located in the cold North; the stock that we propagate and grow becomes acclimated to the conditions as here existing, and if we can successfully winter over stock under temperatures of 15 to 20 degrees below zero, it will withstand the same temperatures for you.
- 4. They are vigorous.** Ample spreading space has been given each tree or plant in the Nursery; where pruning has been necessary, we have pruned; where fertilizing has been indicated by unsatisfactory growth, we have fertilized; where spraying has been an ounce of prevention, we have sprayed—the whole idea being to make our stock vigorous and of sturdy, persistent growth.
- 5. They are productive.** Whether planted for nuts, fruit, flowers, or for ornamental foliage, the trees and plants we send out are prepared by the treatment they have received at our hands to do the best that Nature has deemed possible. And, frequently, by reason of the fulness and excellence of their product, they surpass what we considered to be the limit of possibility of them.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Order Blank which accompanies this Catalogue is for the convenience of customers, and we shall appreciate their using it, as so doing will greatly facilitate the filling of orders.

Shipping Instructions. Give your nearest express office and railway station, or stage route, and the name of the transportation company. State how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route; otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.

Prices in this Catalogue quoted in United States money and are f. o. b. Rochester, N. Y. There are no charges for packing or boxing, and all goods are delivered at freight or express depots free of charge.

No Orders for Less Than \$1 Accepted. Because it costs just as much to pack and prepare small orders as it does large ones, and as the prices we ask are so close to the actual cost of production, we cannot afford to fill orders amounting to less than \$1.

Terms Cash on or before delivery to transportation companies. Two per cent discount allowed on all orders accompanied by cash. **Accounts.** When so requested, we are willing to open accounts with persons or firms of approved credit, or with those who can offer satisfactory references. **Express C. O. D. Orders** will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

Our Responsibility. We refer you to any bank or bankers in Rochester, N. Y. Also Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

Guaranty. It is obviously to our advantage to have all stock that leaves our Nursery true to name and to so grow as to give entire satisfaction to purchaser. Our every effort is put forth to have these conditions a resultant element of every sale. But conditions of soil, climate, care, are such sometimes that it is difficult for any tree or plant to grow; so, because there are so many things that may influence the life of the tree or plant after it leaves our Nursery, we do not give any warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness. If, by proper proof, it is shown that stock is not true to name, due to error on our part, we are ready to replace such plants immediately; and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for an amount greater than the original purchase price of the stock.

Errors. If mistakes are made in filling orders, we will gladly rectify same if notified within ten days after receipt of stock.

Care of Stock When Received. Soak the roots of the trees and plants with water, and either place them in a cellar and keep damp or bury them in a trench until the holes are ready for their transplanting.

Botanical Names. The scientific names of trees and plants in this Catalogue have been made to conform, in the main, to the 1917 Official Code of Standardized Plant Names, adopted and published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and as first published in Volume VI of Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture."

EXTRA
FRUIT TREES

4 YEARS OLD
7 to 9 feet high



Extra Large

Extra Old

Extra Fine

FRUIT TREES

Super Size Fruit Trees
Grown Expressly to Save You Time

For Quick Fruiting, Plant Super Size Fruit Trees This Season

To supply the demand of those of our customers who want Fruit Trees of larger size than those ordinarily to be had, and who desire quick results, we have grown a few thousand handsome specimen trees, splendidly rooted, splendidly branched, every one grown, cultivated and pruned into a specimen. Naturally, our stock of this size and quality of trees is limited.

Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT
MAIDEN BLUSH
OLDENBURG
TWENTY OUNCE
DELICIOUS
MCINTOSH
NORTHERN SPY
WEALTHY
WOLF RIVER

Pears

BARTLETT
CLAPP'S FAVORITE
ANGOLEME
ANJOU
KIEFFER
SECKEL

Plums

BRADSHAW
GRAND DUKE
GERMAN PRUNE
GREEN GAGE
ABUNDANCE
BURBANK
WICKSON

Cherries

DIKEMAN
NAPOLEON
TARTARIAN
GOVERNOR WOOD

\$3.00 for One Tree; \$30.00 for Twelve Trees

Our Main Nursery is located at Fairport, N. Y., only 12 miles East of Rochester. The Superintendent's Office is at the Nursery and 10 minutes walk from Stop 16 of the Rochester and Syracuse Trolley.

Visitors are cordially invited to call and inspect our grounds and stock on any week day.

We have no connection with any other nursery and employ no traveling salesmen. All orders are shipped direct from our Nursery to the customer.

Glen Bros., Inc.,

ESTABLISHED 1866
INCORPORATED 1907

Glenwood Nursery

1866—57 YEARS OF SERVICE—1923

Rochester, N. Y.

207 FULTON BLDG.
PITTSBURGH, PA.